

Herald Tribune

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Table with international news briefs including Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, etc.

Today's Weather - Paris, France... London, England... New York, N.Y.

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Established 1887

Saigon Units Cooper Out Sepone Occupied By Hanoi Troops

SAIGON, March 14 (UPI)—More than 1,500 North Vietnamese troops have moved back into the key Ho Chi Minh Trail town Sepone, in Laos, to repair damage caused by South Vietnamese ops and U.S. air strikes, American field officers said today.

U.S. Bombs Directed by Laser Beam

SAIGON, March 14 (UPI)—U.S. Air Force jets are using laser beam-directed bombs to destroy North Vietnamese tanks and blow up tunnel supply complexes in Laos, military sources said today.

Air Urged to Let Generals Testify on Civilian Spying

WASHINGTON, March 14 (UPI)—Sen. J. Edwin J. McClellan has appealed directly to the Army's three-year surveillance of civilians, which the senator says ended last year.



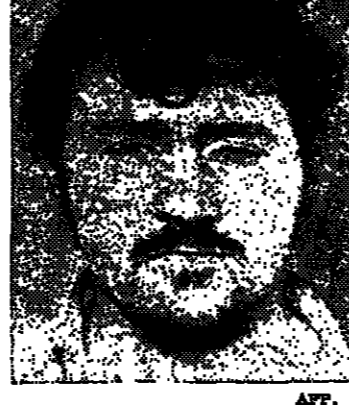
TRICKY BUSINESS—South Vietnamese soldiers gingerly carrying away an unexploded American-made 500-pound bomb, unearthed while digging bunkers at Khe Sanh.

9 Turkish Political Parties Told To Propose a Regime in 3 Days

ANKARA, March 14 (WP)—Turkey's President Cevdet Sunay called on the leaders of its nine political parties tonight to return in three days with their proposals for a new government to replace the one toppled Friday by an ultimatum from the armed forces.

Rose Receives Life Sentence In Killing of Quebec Minister

MONTRÉAL, March 14 (UPI)—Paul Rose, an admitted Quebec Liberation Front terrorist, was found guilty today of the murder of Labor Minister Pierre Laporte and sentenced to life imprisonment.



Paul Rose

2 No-Confidence Motions Israeli Crisis Follows Mrs. Meir Interview

JERUSALEM, March 14 (WP)—The Israeli government today was confronted with two no-confidence motions in the wake of Premier Golda Meir's risky decision to define for the first time Israel's detailed territorial demands for a Middle East peace settlement.

37,600 Municipal Elections Top French Figures Win in Local Voting

PARIS, March 14.—Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas was one of many leading political figures re-elected today in the first French municipal elections since 1955.

West Berlin Socialists Win, But Vote Total Drops 6.5%

BERLIN, March 14 (AP)—West Berlin's Social Democrats, a wing of the party led nationally by Chancellor Willy Brandt, dropped 6.5 percent in vote totals and lost eight city parliament seats in today's city elections.

An Interview Aimed at Making Nixon Image More Personal

WASHINGTON, March 14 (UPI)—President Nixon called his nine women reporters into his oval office Thursday night and talked to them for an hour and 15 minutes.

an interview with Newsweek dealing with the occupied territories. That course seemed unlikely in view of Egyptian willingness for the first time in 23 years to discuss a peace agreement with Israel, the Jewish state's increasing diplomatic isolation and disapproval with the government's inflexible stand expressed by the United States, Israel's only major ally.



President and Mrs. Pompidou voting at Orvilliers.

West Berlin Socialists Win, But Vote Total Drops 6.5%

BERLIN, March 14 (AP)—West Berlin's Social Democrats, a wing of the party led nationally by Chancellor Willy Brandt, dropped 6.5 percent in vote totals and lost eight city parliament seats in today's city elections.

Ulbricht Completes 5-Week Rest in Russia

EAST BERLIN, March 14 (Reuters)—East German leader Walter Ulbricht, 77, returned here today following a five-week rest cure in the Soviet Union and talks with Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev.

Citing Mrs. Meir Interview Egypt Says Israel Confirms Its Policy Is Expansionist

By Marilyn Berger

Assad Sworn As Syrians' 14th President

BEIRUT, March 14 (NYT).—Lt. Gen. Hafez Assad, 44, was installed yesterday as Syria's new president after he received overwhelming support from voters in Friday's referendum.

Gen. Assad took the oath of office today at a special session of the newly appointed People's Council. His term will be for seven years.

An official announcement said that 99.3 percent of the voters said "yes" to Gen. Assad's nomination. Only 15,000 of two million men and women voters said "no," it was reported. The turnout was said to be 95 percent of the country's registered voters, the highest in any Syrian election since the Arab country gained independence from France 28 years ago.

Gen. Assad is the youngest, son of a poor Moslem family. He completed his secondary education in 1955, he graduated from the Air Force Academy with a brilliant record. He was sent to the Soviet Union in 1958 for training in night warfare.

A rebel against social conditions in his country since childhood, Gen. Assad joined the Baath Socialist party as early as 1946 and later became one of the key figures in the party's military arm that brought the Baathists to power in Syria in 1963. A year later the new regime promoted him to commander of the air force. In 1966 he was given the additional post of minister.

His Takeover
Last November he ousted the radical Baathist leadership and appointed a new one. As the new premier, Gen. Assad launched an "open door" policy that eased Syria's isolation in the Arab world. He followed a liberal economic line but retained Syria's generally Baathist Socialist system. He then pursued the Baathist bid for Arab unity. He joined Egypt, Libya and the Sudan in their proposed federation.

Abdel Halim Khaddam, the Syrian foreign minister, declared Friday that Syria would never agree to a peace-keeping force of the Big Four powers to be stationed in Arab territory as part of a Mideast settlement.

Mrs. Meir Interview Spurs Government Test

(Continued from Page 1)

vote Tuesday in the 120-member Knesset (parliament).
Mrs. Meir's group now holds 56 seats, the moderate Independent Liberals have four seats, the National Religious Party 12 and there are four allied Israeli Arab deputies.

Government sources confidently expressed the belief that the National Religious party could be kept in line in exchange for a fourth ministerial portfolio, which presumably would go to their party chairman, Yitzhak Rabin. There are now 18 cabinet ministers.

Mr. Raphael, speaking after an emergency party meeting, said he had asked for "further elucidation," presumably from Mrs. Meir herself. He announced another party session for tomorrow at which he stressed that any decisions taken would be binding on all members of the precariously balanced formation. Some members may be tempted to buck party discipline.

Militant Youth Leader
However, Yehuda Rosenberg, leader of the party's hardline youth faction, took a militantly critical stand against Mrs. Meir's statement that the occupied West Bank of Jordan was negotiable.

Reflecting the extreme orthodox Jews' call for annexation of the predominantly Arab town of Hebron—where Abraham is said to be buried—and other biblical holy places, Mr. Rosenberg said: "If the prime minister expressed the policy of the government, then our party cannot continue to remain in the government." "The party will have to ask for new elections," he said.

Although Mrs. Meir's remarks on turning the Sinai into a demilitarized zone under Egyptian sovereignty raised less touchy religious considerations, they nonetheless were worrisome to her. It was widely believed that she had informed the regular Thursday "kitchen cabinet." In regular attendance are

loy was one of expansion and not of peace.
Ashraf Ghorbal said that Mrs. Meir's remarks in an interview with the Times of London "explain Israel's intentions of expansion. They explain that it is not peace she is after, not freedom of navigation, but simply territory. She is creating a new map for Israel and she is asking us to negotiate our territory to create that map."

Mrs. Meir's public statements, Mr. Ghorbal's reply and the earlier release of documents exchanged through United Nations peace envoy Gunnar V. Jarring appear to mark the end of at least one phase of quiet diplomacy.

Mrs. Meir's remarks were seen in part as an effort to rally support, particularly among Americans, for Jerusalem's position at a time when the U.S. government was seeking a more conciliatory Israeli stand. Her definition of territorial requirements preceded by about a week a visit here by Foreign Minister Abba Eban, who will be seeing both Mr. Jarring and American officials.

Mr. Ghorbal called for international support for the Arab cause. "Israel's argument is not merely with the Arab world about territory but with the world itself over the issue of acquisition of territory," he said. "It is up to the world to take up its responsibility vis-a-vis an aggressor who claims the spoils of war."

Since the United States and Egypt do not have diplomatic relations, Mr. Ghorbal's official role here is as head of the Egyptian interests section in the Indian Embassy, with the rank of minister.
Jordan Criticizes Demands
AMMAN, March 14 (UPI).—Jordan said yesterday statements made by Mrs. Meir are a contradiction of UN principles. Amman radio, reporting Mrs. Meir's statements in the Times of London, said:

"Israel is still revealing its expansionist aims through statements by its leaders. These statements contradict the principles of the United Nations and the principle of preventing the acquisition of land by means of aggression."

Syria Rejects Big 4
BEIRUT, March 14 (AP).—Syria yesterday rejected proposals for a Big-Four peace-keeping force to police a Mideast settlement. "We are not fighting to remove the Israeli occupation in order to bring about another," Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam said in a statement to the press.

"Once the big powers enter the Middle East, they will never get out," he warned.

Mr. Rosenberg, too, left the door open for Mrs. Meir to save face by adding that "if she was talking privately" in the interview "that is an entirely different matter."
He announced his opposition to "any withdrawal map which excludes Judea and Samaria," as the Israelis call the West Bank, and said, "We cannot understand how Mrs. Meir came to draw that map."

In calling for the no-confidence motion, Menachem Begin, Gahal party leader and former chief of the Irgun terrorist gang, explained that he did not seek to bring down the government. "I am not a man who has the habit of making calculated decisions by Mrs. Meir, government sources sought to convey the impression that her interview was basically old hat. With some justification, they argued that various ministers at various times had voiced bits and pieces of what she had said.

Instead Mr. Begin reiterated his own familiar call for new national elections and said that Mrs. Meir's "very serious" statements on the West Bank and an international peace force in the Sinai justified the public debate inherent in an election campaign.

The Free Center party—a two-deputy faction which broke away from Mr. Begin's formation—took a similar line.
In contrast with what here the mark of a calculated decision by Mrs. Meir, government sources sought to convey the impression that her interview was basically old hat. With some justification, they argued that various ministers at various times had voiced bits and pieces of what she had said.

Less convincing was their contention that she had not drawn a "map"—Israeli shorthand for spelling out the government's detailed stand on which territories it wants to retain in exchange for a peace settlement.

Despite opposition charges that she had failed to consult with the cabinet before granting the interview, it was widely believed that she had informed the regular Thursday "kitchen cabinet." In regular attendance are



The reunited Chenevier family at press conference.

Girl's Kidnappers Kept Her Blindfolded for Four Days

PARIS, March 14 (AP).—Kidnappers of a 21-year-old French girl kept her blindfolded in an isolated room for four days before freeing her for a 500,000-franc ransom, she told newsmen yesterday.

Standing on the steps of her suburban home with her father, the president of British Petroleum in France, Elisabeth Chenevier said the blindfold, sometimes changed for dark glasses covered with elastic tape, was removed an hour before she was released Friday night in an inner suburb. But she said she never saw her kidnappers.

Treated Me Well
"My kidnappers treated me very well," she said. "They offered me anything I wanted to eat or drink but told me nothing of the negotiations with my father. So I was very surprised when suddenly, Friday night, they took me out of the room to a suburb where they advised me to take a taxi home."

Elisabeth described how one or two men seized her in the basement garage of an apartment she shares with her sister—she is one of nine children—in Paris. She was on her way home from choir practice.

"They covered me with a blanket and bundled me into a car," she said.
She said she had no idea how long the ride lasted or where she was taken, nor of the identity of the kidnappers. More of the gang were at the hideout, she said.

Police commissioner Roger Fohlen, heading the investigation, said police have a certain number of leads they are following.

Weather forecasters said the wind and snow—coming after spring fashions had already made their appearance in Tel Aviv—would continue tomorrow.

Elsewhere in the region, gale-force winds and heavy rain halted traffic at Beirut International Airport for periods today and yesterday.

Telephone communications between Beirut, Amman and Damascus were knocked out. Syrian and Jordanian airports were open only for limited traffic.

Rain and snow swept across Cyprus yesterday, blocking roads and breaking a spell of warm weather which had attracted tourists to beaches.

Thirteen Turks were reported frozen to death today in a freak blizzard around Konya, 145 miles south of Ankara. The blizzard, which began early yesterday, was still raging at nightfall today with winds over 80 miles per hour.

A storm dumped three inches of snow on Istanbul yesterday, cancelling most international air flights and slowing road traffic to a crawl.

"Progress" Seen in U.S.
WASHINGTON, March 14 (NYT).—U.S. officials declined to comment officially yesterday on Israel's latest bargaining position as outlined in the interview published in the Times of London.

However, some indicated privately that they regarded publication of Israel's stand as "progress" of a sort—although they conceded that the contents of Israel's reported terms appeared far from those advocated by the Nixon administration.

The officials suggested that Israel had published its terms to deflect mounting pressure by the United States and other members of the Big Four powers as well as by Egypt for total withdrawal of Israeli forces to the pre-1967 boundaries. Israel's recent public rejection of this plan was characterized here as a "pseudo response."

"Israel said what she wouldn't do but not what she would do—so she got criticized," a source said. "Now she's at least settling out what she might do. She's now shown her hand although we don't particularly like what we see."

The record for long flight was established last June by Soyuz-9, in which Col. Andrian G. Nikolov and Vitaly I. Sevastyanov orbited the earth for 18 days. The two later reported that they had suffered serious debilitation and disorientation from prolonged weightlessness.

Athens Frees 8
ATHENS, March 14 (AP).—Greece announced yesterday the release of eight more political prisoners exiled to an island prison since the April 1967 military coup d'etat as "hard-core Communists." Their release brings the number of detainees still held on the island of Leros and various military camps to about 300.

Mrs. Gandhi Gets Margin Of Two-Thirds

4-Party Opposition
Has Only 49 Seats

NEW DELHI, March 14 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's ruling Congress party today achieved the two-thirds majority in India's House of the People that it needs to introduce major constitutional changes.

The Congress party has its far from 349 seats in the 541-member lower house of parliament against only 49 for the main four-party opposition. The remainder of the seats are divided among parties sympathetic to Mrs. Gandhi, regional groups and independents.
But for constitutional amendments to be pushed through successfully a similar two-thirds majority is needed in the upper house, which was not affected by this month's general elections.

It was in the upper house that Mrs. Gandhi's bill to strip the former Indian princes of their privileges was defeated by one vote last year.
Election results are now almost complete. Two constituencies will not vote until May and in a third, voting has been postponed because of the death of a member.

Returns today from West Bengal showed the Marxist Communist party and the Congress virtually neck-and-neck, raising the spectre of further instability and bloodshed in the state.

In West Bengal, which was put under direct central government rule a year ago after the Marxist-dominated coalition government collapsed amid confusion and violence, the Marxists have won 108 seats to 104 for the Congress party in the State Assembly. But the Marxists' allies in a united front hold another 12 seats in the 280-seat house. Only ten results are not yet final.

Of the 35 West Bengali seats in the central parliament so far declared, the Congress party has won 12, one less than its previous strength. The state sends 40 representatives to New Delhi.

The Marxists' leader, Jyoti Basu, won a major battle defeat in the state chief minister Ajay Kumar Mukherjee of the Congress party. Mr. Basu was Mr. Mukherjee's deputy in the coalition government.

Well-Known Candidates Win In French Municipal Voting

(Continued from Page 1)
Socialist Communist tickets should reinforce the tendency toward building a new nationwide Socialist-Communist alliance. These municipal elections had been held crucial by the Socialist party for determining which way to lean.

The Communist party, which appears to be coming out of these municipal elections in a relatively weaker position than in 1965, will surely throw its weight behind the Socialist tickets in such cities as Toulouse and Lille, assuring a victory over the Gaullists.

The Gaullists will undoubtedly improve their score following next Sunday's runoff, though the improvement is likely to be achieved more through alliances with the center than on the strength of the Gaullist own candidates.

The Gaullists had angered many of their more left-leaning members through their policy of alliance with rightist elements in these elections, but the new alliances seem to have borne fruit.

Prior to this election, the Gaullist party alone controlled only 37 of the 192 French cities over 30,000 population. That figure should improve somewhat next week, but more important, the number of cities controlled by Gaullist allies should increase considerably, providing greater local implantation for the 1975 legislative elections.

Most of the mayors of major French cities, regardless of party, were winning, including Gaston Defferre in Marseille, Louis Pradel in Lyons, Jean Lecanuet in Rouen, Jacques Chaban-Delmas in Bordeaux, Hubert Dubouat in Grenoble and Marcel Martin in Nancy.

A minor upset was scored in Calais, however, where the Gaullist successor to Jacques Vendroux, Gen. Charles de Gaulle's brother-in-law, was beaten by a unified-left candidate.

Phnom Penh Alert
PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, March 14 (Reuters).—Tanks thronged along the streets and aircraft flew overhead for several hours today as Phnom Penh awaited uneasily for the first anniversary of the overthrow of Prince Norodom Sihanouk on March 18.

No major battlefield activity was reported, but Cambodian troops continued to sweep the northwestern approaches to the capital as part of the drive to secure the area from attack before the anniversary.

Military officials here have repeatedly spoken of possible Viet Cong activity in Phnom Penh before March 18.

Gen. Lon Nol's government began its first anniversary celebrations with a concert of classical and folk dances at a riverside theater attended by Cambodian officials, diplomats and local dignitaries.

3 Babies Die in Fire
In Clinic Near Paris
PARIS, March 14 (UPI).—Fire swept through a nursery room in a private clinic in the suburb of Sarcelles early today, killing two newborn babies immediately and another died from burns several hours later, police said. Nine other babies were hospitalized, two in "grave condition," doctors said.

Dr. Maurice Brandon, director, said the fire in his Alexis Carrel clinic was caused "by the explosion of an incubator." But witnesses, who rushed into the nursery when they saw the flames, denied hearing any explosion. Investigators thought a short circuit in one incubator might have been responsible for the fire, which was fed by the pure oxygen from the incubators and the plas-



OUT OF THE FAST—This envelope mailed Feb. 22 with a stamp bearing the picture of West German President Heinrich Heilmann, also here voting for the coalition parties.

Norway Crisis Ends, Bratteli Forming Minority Regime

OSLO, March 14 (UPI).—Norway's 11-day government crisis ended last night as Labor leader Trygve Bratteli announced he had formed a new minority government to replace the center-right coalition which resigned earlier this month. The cabinet will be sworn in Tuesday.

Mr. Bratteli, 61, a former Nazi concentration camp inmate, was asked Wednesday by King Olav V to form a new government to replace Per Borten's four-party coalition, which resigned March 3 after Mr. Borten admitted he had leaked confidential information concerning Norway's negotiations with the Common Market.

Mr. Bratteli's government commands 74 of the 160 seats in the Storting (parliament) against 78 for the coalition parties. He can rely on support from some members of other parties.

Mr. Bratteli picked Andreas Cappelen, 56, as foreign minister. Mr. Cappelen is known to support NATO and Norwegian membership in the Common Market. He is a lawyer who served as finance minister in a previous Labor government.

Observers said his appointment confirms that the new government will pursue the main foreign policy line of the former cabinet.

Mr. Bratteli appointed Aiv Jakob Postervoll, 39, defense minister. Mr. Postervoll, a teacher, has been active in the Labor party, dealing mainly with local affairs.

The minister of trade, who is responsible for the Common Market negotiations, will be Per Kleppe, 48, a leading theoretician and economist. He is regarded as a firm supporter of European integration. He headed the economic section of the Secretariat of the European Free Trade Association in Geneva from 1963 to 1967.

The new government includes one woman, Inger-Lise Valle, 50, who will act as family and consumer affairs minister.

Later this week, the government will issue a policy declaration in the Storting.

The new premier said that some changes in the government structure could be expected in the near future. Observers said that new ministries for Common Market and environment issues, probably will be established.

Mr. Bratteli has stated that his party will continue to work for membership in the Common Market. But during a news conference, he cautioned that a referendum would be held before a final decision is taken on the question.

A Candid Course
Political sources thought that Mr. Bratteli would follow a cautious course toward the Common Market. He is in the minority in the Storting. That would mean that the government will probably avoid such controversial issues as diplomatic recognition of North Vietnam, which was in the party's platform during the 1969 election campaign, and nationalization of private banks, a move which would be popular with the left wing of the party, the sources said.

The Labor party ruled Norway for almost three decades before Mr. Borten's coalition took over in 1965.

Mr. Bratteli, who worked in odd blue collar jobs early in his career, was arrested by the Nazis during the World War II occupation of Norway and deported to Germany. He spent three years in a concentration camp.

He has no formal higher education but studied briefly in Britain in 1938 and in the United States in 1949.

In 1945, he was appointed secretary in the Labor party before he was elected vice-chairman of the party's Central Committee.

For 20 years he lived and worked in the town of Norway's powerful Labor leader Einar Gerhardsen. When he resigned in 1965, Mr. Bratteli was the party's natural choice as new party boss. But his debut as party chairman was not a happy one. The 1965 elections swept the Labor party from power.

Saigon Guard Wounds U.S. Newsmen in Head
SAIGON, March 14 (UPI).—American newsmen William C. Barton, 30, was shot through the head early today after he and another U.S. reporter allegedly drove through a checkpoint during curfew hours without heading a South Vietnamese guard's command to halt.

Mr. Barton, who was reported in "serious condition" later in a U.S. Army hospital, and Frederick Marks of UPI's Tokyo bureau were driving to nearby Tan Son Nhut air base for breakfast after filing dispatches from the capital. Mr. Barton had left AP's employ Friday after five months' work in Vietnam for that agency.

The United States is in the process of updating its Minute-man force, backbone of its land-based nuclear counterattack capability. Of 1,000 such missiles in place, 50 are now three-warhead Minute-man-3s. The goal is 650.

The main islands in the new test area, Canton and Enderberry, have a total of only 27 square miles including lagoons, officials said. Because the islands have been owned in common with Britain since before World War II, London's consent was obtained and Britain is to receive a reported \$50,000 for ten years of U.S. use of the area.

All tests are to be conducted without nuclear warheads.

Constructive SALT Sought By Russians

Soviet Aim Is 'Positive'
In 4th U.S. Round

VIENNA, March 14 (Reuters).—The Russian delegation to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) with the United States arrived here today under instructions from the Kremlin to seek positive results.

Vladimir Gennonov, a deputy foreign minister and the chief Russian negotiator, said on arrival by train from Moscow for the fourth round of the discussions which open tomorrow that "The Soviet government has instructed the U.S.S.R. delegation to conduct the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in a businesslike and constructive spirit seeking to achieve positive results."

General Spink, the U.S. negotiator returned from Washington on Friday night, while significant differences remained to be overcome, the making of an agreement may be changing.

The United States contends an agreement should include offensive and defensive systems limitations, with adequate provisions for a "no first use" commitment, and also rejected a Russian proposal for a separate agreement on ballistic missile (ABM) limitations.

Nuclear Bombers
The Americans have wanted all agreements include U.S. heavy bombers based in Western Europe and other NATO countries in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans which are capable of delivering nuclear weapons over Russian territory.

The Russians argue that such aircraft come under the definition of "strategic weapons" because their range could take them over Soviet territory. The Americans say the role of these aircraft is tactical.

Informed Western sources here do not expect any major development in the talks until at least after the Soviet Communist party congress due to be held in Moscow at the end of this month.

Mr. Spink and Mr. Smith will call on President Franz Jonas of Austria tomorrow to formally mark the opening of the fourth round. The first working session will be at the Russian Embassy on Tuesday.

Ferry's Proposals
WASHINGTON, March 14 (UPI).—Sen. Charles E. Percy, R., Ill., yesterday released the text of a speech he will give in the Senate tomorrow, urging changes in the U.S. position in SALT. He proposed:

• A total ban on the ABM rather than limiting the defense missile to the Washington national command center at the end of this month.

• A freeze on all offensive weapons systems, an agreement by the United States to dismantle its multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicles (MIRV) and a Russian testing ban on MIRV.

• Agreement to negotiate a reduction in forward-based systems, such as U.S. aircraft stationed in Europe.

Paris and Bonn Honor Gen. Polk

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, March 14 (AP).—Gen. James H. Polk, commander of the U.S. Army in Europe, has been awarded the rank of commander in the French Legion of Merit.

France's third-highest military decoration, the "U.S. Army" reported today.

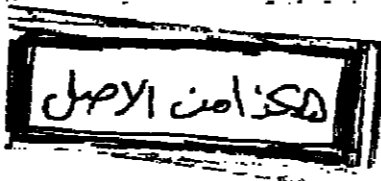
Gen. Polk, 59, who will retire from the Army next month, was presented the award yesterday in Strasbourg by Gen. Emmanuel Hublot, commander of the First French Army.

On Friday, Gen. Polk was presented the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit, West Germany's highest military decoration, in recognition of his "outstanding contribution to the defense of Western Europe."

WEATHER

AREA	TEMP.	WIND	SKY
ALABAMA	57	14	Overcast
ALASKA	43	12	Very cloudy
ARIZONA	75	10	Sunny
ARKANSAS	55	10	Partly cloudy
CALIFORNIA	62	12	Very cloudy
COLORADO	49	10	Very cloudy
CONNECTICUT	45	10	Cloudy
DELAWARE	45	10	Cloudy
FLORIDA	62	12	Very cloudy
GEORGIA	62	12	Very cloudy
HAWAII	80	10	Partly cloudy
IDAHO	45	10	Very cloudy
ILLINOIS	50	10	Overcast
INDIANA	50	10	Overcast
IOWA	45	10	Overcast
KANSAS	50	10	Overcast
KENTUCKY	50	10	Overcast
LOUISIANA	62	12	Very cloudy
MAINE	45	10	Cloudy
MARYLAND	45	10	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	45	10	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	45	10	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	45	10	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	62	12	Very cloudy
MISSOURI	62	12	Very cloudy
MONTANA	45	10	Very cloudy
NEBRASKA	45	10	Very cloudy
NEVADA	62	12	Very cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	45	10	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	45	10	Cloudy
NEW MEXICO	62	12	Very cloudy
NEW YORK	45	10	Very cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	62	12	Very cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	45	10	Very cloudy
OHIO	50	10	Overcast
OKLAHOMA	50	10	Overcast
OREGON	50	10	Overcast
PENNSYLVANIA	45	10	Overcast
RHODE ISLAND	45	10	Overcast
SOUTH CAROLINA	62	12	Very cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	45	10	Very cloudy
TENNESSEE	62	12	Very cloudy
TEXAS	62	12	Very cloudy
UTAH	45	10	Very cloudy
VIRGINIA	62	12	Very cloudy
WASHINGTON	62	12	Very cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	62	12	Very cloudy
WISCONSIN	45	10	Very cloudy
WYOMING	45	10	Very cloudy

Join and run the...
This fabulous holiday spot has everything—magnificent beaches, superb hotel, typical restaurant, all sports, beautiful gardens, concerts, a luxurious casino with fabulous shows, roulette and slot machines, night clubs... plus year-round swimming.
Let us tell you more...
...in the heart of the island.



House Group Battles Nixon Aid Program

Delays Are Predicted For Formal Proposal

WASHINGTON, March 14 (NYT). President Nixon's plan to change the content and administration of the foreign aid program has encountered opposition from key members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Senator J. William Fulbright, the ranking Democrat on the committee, said the administration should limit its request to a year's extension of present categories of economic aid along with military assistance grants.

Mr. Peterson, who led the white House panel that drafted the reform recommendations, said the reform proposals are being discussed with the President's chief delegate to Congress on foreign aid.

The President outlined his reform plans in a message to Congress last September. A legislative message embodying his proposals was scheduled for about the middle of this month, but White House sources indicate that there will be some delay at the new approach is being refined to meet some of the objections raised by committee members.

One objection goes to the heart of the presidential proposal—that the United States gradually end its government-to-government loans and channel aid through international institutions such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the World Bank.

Another objection centers on the plan to dismember the Agency for International Development and abolish most of its missions in countries that receive aid. The scrapping of these missions was designed as part of the Nixon goal of a reduced U.S. presence around the world.

Members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee defend the aid mission, saying that it required 20 years to establish this network of experts with the ability to plan comprehensive development and provide both technical and capital assistance.

In addition, the congressmen say the overseas missions perform the important function of analyzing and monitoring the aid programs of other countries and international institutions—thereby furnishing guidance to U.S. representatives on regional aid organizations and watching for the misuse of funds.

The congressmen feel that international groups simply do not now have the capacity to deliver more foreign aid efficiently.



BACK BREAKER—While working on a rail tie, this Lehigh and Hudson River Railway employee appears to be balancing a somewhat battered freight car on his back.

Servan-Schreiber Tells U.S. Congress

European SST Seen as 'Industrial Vietnam'

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, March 14 (NYT).—Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, member of the French National Assembly and former publisher of the influential weekly, L'Express, said yesterday that the Concorde, the British-French supersonic transport, "looks to us, on this side of the Atlantic, like an industrial Vietnam."

"Every single cost analysis from the beginning has proved to be wrong. The cost of the SST has multiplied here, as it will everywhere, four times the initial evaluations.

month already looks small compared to the financial quagmire of the SST." Mr. Servan-Schreiber sent the cable because he was unable to come to Washington, as planned, to testify before the Senate Appropriations Committee that is considering whether to approve an appropriation of \$134 million to finance work on two SST prototypes through the end of this fiscal year.

Pan Am Seeks Damages

\$24 Million Insurance Suit On 747 Blown Up in Cairo

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, March 14 (NYT).—Pan American World Airways filed a \$24 million suit Friday against the government, Lloyd's of London and 14 leading American and British insurance companies to press its claim for damages sustained after Arab guerrillas blew up one of its Boeing-747 jet airliners in Cairo last fall.

said that it had all-risk coverage for its aircraft of \$24,288,750 and war-risk insurance totaling \$23.9 million.

Because of the hazards of war-risk coverage, Lloyd's is the only commercial group ready to sell it. The U.S. government will cover whatever the London market turns down.

The unprecedented suit followed lengthy, unproductive talks between Pan American and the insurers to determine whether the claim would be paid under its all-risk or war-risk insurance.

In this instance, London took about 58.5 percent or \$14.20 million in war-risk coverage. The United States took \$8.7 million, or about 41.6 percent. After the airliner was destroyed the United States stood ready to pay its share, but was discouraged by Lloyd's to let the case go to court so as not to prejudice the interests of London insurers.

Under the airline's all-risk insurance, Lloyd's participation is less than 17 percent, or about \$4 million. The Federal Insurance Company, a private group here, insured half or about \$12.1 million while 12 other insurers have 33.3 percent or about \$8 million.

Gen. Concern for Art Treasures Grows in Italy After Thefts

ROME, March 14 (AP).—The theft of five priceless art works from a museum and three churches in a single week has aroused concern here.

This, if the court holds the loss is covered by war-risk Lloyd's underwriters would pay \$14 million. If it is determined to be all-risk, Lloyd's would pay about \$4 million.

Since the Concorde's first test flights in 1969, it has flown less than 10 percent of the number of hours of test flight that were planned as a minimum for testing the project.

The nation's chief investigator of art theft complained bitterly that burglars were making off with paintings as fast as he could recover them.

Both paintings were so well known that experts doubted if the thieves could find a market for them.

In general, he has "very few complaints" about life in the White House, because, he says: "I am a fairly disciplined person. I therefore do not let the details burden me down."

Both were priceless, one is a portrait of a Florentine nobleman by Flemish artist Hans Memling and the other was a Madonna and child by Massaccio.

Discipline keeps him from being overwhelmed by the crushing burden of paper work, all the things I have to read, all the people I have to see and so forth. I just determine on my own what is important.

One of the things that doesn't bother him, he said, is criticism. It doesn't bother him when newspaper or television commentators don't like the way he looks or the way he talks or even the way he thinks about things. It does upset him when they say things that are lies. Then, he said, he has to have Mr. Ziegler correct them.

When he learned of the latest theft, Mr. Stiviero said: "After spending so much effort and the state's money to get back so many works of art that have been taken out of Italy, they can't even be put on public display without being stolen by the first thief that comes along."

Mr. Servan-Schreiber said that expenditure of public money on a plane designed only for "an incredibly few rich people" could not be defended in a country whose need for housing, schools, hospitals and roads had become "social scandals."

His family does "not have that kind of discussion when we have a violent argument on the issue." They do talk about how to influence the country on a certain issue. But he said: "We don't sit down and have a family conference and then I go out and determine. Well, that is what I am going to say about ABM. I don't even poll the cabinet. Let alone the family."

The man who traced the Memling work was Rodolfo Stiviero, an art detective who now is head of the Italian government's Department for Art Recovery.

There has been no sighting of the ivory-billed woodpecker but Robert Mammis, southeastern representative of the Audubon Society, calls the bird's presence "a virtual certainty."

Members of the staff, they are generally going to tell you what you want to hear," he admitted, but smiled and said, "Of course, I always have the benefit of the opinions of the press."

Crime Control Evaluated by N.Y.C. Survey

Inefficient, Unjust; New 'Blueprint' Given

By David Burnham

NEW YORK, March 14 (NYT).—The first over-all study of how well New York's police, prosecutors, courts and jails fight crime has concluded that they are "neither efficient enough to create a credible fear of punishment nor fair enough to command sincere respect for its values."

This blunt assessment was offered yesterday in a 120-page report by the Criminal Justice Commission, an agency established by Mayor John V. Lindsay to decide how federal crime-fighting dollars are spent in New York.

So far, the city has received \$8.5 million in such federal aid. Another \$17.5 million is expected by the end of this year.

Mr. Lindsay, in a brief statement, hailed the plan as "a blueprint for an effective war against crime in New York City."



TRAPPED—A pickup truck bogged down in muck after a storm-caused earthslide ruptured a water main in the Presidio section of San Francisco this weekend.

Car Safety Official Condemns 'Nose Cone' Bumper Design

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP).—The government's first auto safety chief has accused car makers of "needless sparing and lacerating" of pedestrians and bicyclists by designing vehicle front ends like "devices of warfare."

approximately 50 percent higher for 1971 models than for 1970s.

At a Senate Commerce Committee hearing last week, the former official, Dr. William Haddon Jr., showed slides likening the protruding "lips," "nose cones" and "snouts" on 1971 American cars to the pointed and sharp-edged contours of ancient and medieval weapons, including poleaxes and battering rams.

The average cost of repairing four-door 1971 sedans crashed into a fixed barrier was \$332. The figure for 1970 was \$218. In rear-end crashes, the 1971 average was \$329 compared with \$219 for 1970.

Dr. Haddon said the increase in repair costs from the 1970 to 1971 models is attributable mostly to the "designed-in delicateness of the automobiles themselves," not higher prices for labor or parts.

Dr. Haddon emphasized that the speed at which the crashes occurred, five mph, is a normal walking pace for many persons. It is also, he said, the speed at which one hits the floor jumping from a height of ten inches.

The industry, he argued, has "deliberately ignored" a health principle known to man for thousands of years—that impacting forces do less damage if spread out than if concentrated in a point or sharp edge.

He showed films of these and other crash tests which, he said, demonstrate that auto makers design vehicles to "guarantee huge sales in crash replacement parts" available from no one but themselves.

In Interview, Nixon Aims At More Personal Image

(Continued from Page 1)

It was always Mr. President or later, general.

gathered that the sort of women he admired were those who gave their husbands as he put it, "security, stability," without relying on intruding themselves into specific issues.

Discipline keeps him from being overwhelmed by the crushing burden of paper work, all the things I have to read, all the people I have to see and so forth. I just determine on my own what is important.

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Calley Trial Judge Gives Three Rulings

Lieutenant's Defense Is Badly Weakened

FORT BENNING, Ga., March 14 (Reuters).—A military judge today gave three rulings which badly weakened the defense of 1st Lt. William L. Calley, facing a possible death sentence on charges of murdering more than 100 South Vietnamese civilians.

The judge, Col. Reid W. Kennedy, said in one ruling that issuing an order to kill unresisting persons was illegal.

The defense contended that Lt. Calley, accused of killing 102 South Vietnamese civilians, merely followed orders. Under U.S. military law, if an order is illegal a soldier has a duty to disobey it.

Col. Kennedy also said that the jury could consider defense psychiatric testimony only to reduce the offenses and not for an outright acquittal.

The third ruling concerned whether Lt. Calley could be convicted if found guilty of only part of a charge.

The 27-year-old lieutenant is accused of murdering 102 South Vietnamese civilians on March 16, 1968, in the village of My Lai. The deaths are broken down into four charges—that he killed 70 civilians, that he killed 30 civilians, that he killed a monk and an infant.

Col. Kennedy rejected the defense contention that Lt. Calley had to be found guilty of killing all 70 and all 30 people to be convicted of either of the first two charges.

The colonel said the jury could reach one of six verdicts in connection with the infant-premeditated murder, unpremeditated murder, voluntary manslaughter, assault with intent to murder, assault with a deadly weapon, and innocent.

He cited four possible verdicts for the other three charges—premeditated murder, unpremeditated murder, voluntary manslaughter and innocent.

Premeditated murder carries a maximum sentence of death and a minimum sentence of life imprisonment.

The jury could sentence Lt. Calley to a maximum life imprisonment on conviction of any of the other charges.

Col. Kennedy issued his rulings at a special session he called to try to speed the conclusion of the 4-month-old trial.

The rulings were delivered to attorneys for both sides and will be explained to the six-officer panel that comprises the jury after the final arguments, which begin tomorrow.

Advertisement for 'the DIAMOND for you' featuring a diamond and text about diamond sales and quality.

Advertisement for 'when you visit your Paris offices' featuring a globe and text about spending time getting to and from the airport.

Advertisement for HOMERICA featuring a house and text about home ownership and financing.

Advertisement for 'A Bird Cry Halts Lumbering—Was It 'Extinct' Woodpecker?' featuring a woodpecker and text about a conservation effort.

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Allende Tells Of Gunfight With Foes

Says He Chased Attackers at Home

LONDON, March 14 (Reuters).—President Salvador Allende of Chile described in an interview published here today how he fought a gun battle with political opponents outside his house.

The interview, in the Sunday Times, was with the young French Marxist Regis Debray, released in December after four years' imprisonment in Bolivia.

In an introduction to the interview, the newspaper pointed out that Mr. Allende was the first Marxist revolutionary government in the world to win power constitutionally in a democracy. He was elected on Sept. 4 last year and assumed office on Nov. 3.

He said that the outgoing minister of finance gave a speech calculated to intensify the false impression of chaos in the country, and then there followed the bombing of public buildings.

Mr. Allende was also quoted in the interview as saying that two attempts were made on his life, and the army commander-in-chief was killed because he refused to take part in the reactionary conspiracy.

Policeman on Guard

Mr. Debray asked if it was true there had been an attack on members of Mr. Allende's family in front of his house, and that he had to defend them with a gun because the government had "forgotten" to allocate a guard.

The president replied that at the time of one of the attacks on his home only one policeman was on guard, and he had no orders to shoot.

There was a big gang of attackers, the president went on, and he had to come out shooting to frighten them away.

3 More Stabbed At San Quentin

SAN QUENTIN, Calif., March 14 (AP).—Three more San Quentin Prison inmates were stabbed yesterday and all 3,241 inmates again were placed under general lockup in the racially tense prison.

All three knifing victims were black. One was reported in serious condition with a knife cut in his spinal cord.

The order for a general lockup—nearly everybody confined to his cell—was the second this past week. Five stabbings were reported Tuesday and one man was fatally knifed Wednesday. Twelve stabbings have occurred in two weeks.

Rockwell Kent Is Dead at 88, Painter and Graphic Artist

By Alden Whitman

PLATTSBURGH, N.Y., March 14 (NYT).—Rockwell Kent, 88, the artist, died yesterday in a hospital here. He lived in near-by Amable Farm. Mr. Kent had been in failing health in recent weeks and entered the hospital a few days ago.

At various (and frequently simultaneous) periods of his long



Rockwell Kent

life, Mr. Kent was an architect, painter, illustrator, lithographer, xylographer, cartoonist, advertising artist, carpenter, dairy farmer, explorer, trade union leader and political controversialist. "He is so multiple a person as to be multifarious," Louis Untermeyer, the poet, once observed.

It was as a painter and graphic artist, however, that Mr. Kent established his reputation. His romantic realist oils were hung in many U.S. and Soviet museums.

Art Reflected Life

His clean, precise graphic art was known to thousands who were stirred by his illustrations for editions of the works of Shakespeare, "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," "Moby Dick," "Beowulf," "The Canterbury Tales," "Leaves of Grass," "Paul Bunyan," "Faust," "The Decameron" and "Candide." Kent also illustrated his own books, among them "Voyaging Southward from the Strait of Magellan," "N. by E.," "Greenland Journal" and "The Me O Lord," his 617-page, 300,000-word autobiography.

Mr. Kent's paintings, water-

colors, lithographs and woodcuts often depicted the stark and rugged aspects of nature—bleak and icy mountains and lonely beaches and frozen wastes. They reflected his adventurous life in Maine, Greenland, Arctic Alaska and Tierra del Fuego and the tip of South America and in wilderness areas of this country.

His style was distinctive, vigorous and simple, yet his people were portrayed with the subtle compassion of one who knew their secrets.

Mr. Kent rarely bothered to bow to conformity. "I have only one life and I'm going to live it as nearly as possible as I want to live it," he remarked a few years ago, adding:

"Life has always been, and God help me, always will be so exciting that I'll want to talk about it. I rate even my being an artist and a writer by being I think that the ideals of youth are fine, clear and unencumbered; and that the real art of living consists in keeping alive the conscience and the sense of values we had when we were young."

Beginning in the late 1920s, the artist joined a score or more of committees and organizations that espoused causes also advocated by Communists. He was active in such groups for the rest of his life. Among them was the 162,000-member International Workers Order, a fraternal society of which he was president and which was dissolved in 1950 by court order as "Communist-dominated."

Supporter of Russia

Mr. Kent was also a consistent supporter of the Soviet Union, to which he gave 80 of his landscape paintings and 800 of his drawings and from which he received a Lenin Peace Prize in 1937.

In 1953, the artist refused, on Fifth Amendment grounds, to say whether or not he was a Communist when he was questioned on this point by the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy. Outside the hearing, however, Mr. Kent again insisted he was not a party member. He made no effort, though, to disguise his social and political beliefs, saying:

"When I was a young fellow, I was very much disturbed by there being some people with lots of money and lots of people with no money. I thought a lot about it and I read a lot about it, so that when I voted for the first time, I voted Socialist. I'm still disturbed by the fact that there are some people with a lot of money and a lot of people with no money and a few million

with no jobs, and that the world is rich in resources and that people are starving to death, and that all the people in the world want to live and yet a good part of the time they're busy killing each other."

In flaunting these views, often crudely and cantankerously, Mr. Kent found himself ignored as an artist, and his reputation in the United States declined in the 1950s and 1960s. It rose, however, in the Socialist bloc countries, where his revolutionism was accounted a virtue.

Mr. Kent was born on June 21, 1883, in Terrytown Heights, N.Y., the son of Rockwell and Sara Holgate Kent. His father was a mining engineer and a lawyer. His formal schooling was somewhat hit-or-miss. What the youth enjoyed was painting and drawing, which he worked at

occasionally in vacation times while studying at the Columbia School of Architecture.

For a dozen years after leaving college, he practiced architecture, but in 1904 he went to live on Monhegan Island, Maine, where he built a house and supported himself by manual labor while painting. In the next ten years, he wandered, working as an architect and union carpenter in New Hampshire, Connecticut and Minnesota. He went to Newfoundland in 1914 and was expelled on suspicion of being a German spy.

Wanting to go to Alaska to paint the mountains and the sea and the wilderness, he had himself incorporated in 1916 as Rockwell Kent, Inc., and sold shares to his friends; with the proceeds, he managed to live for a year on Fox Island in Resurrection Bay.

Age did not mellow Mr. Kent's caustic attitudes. In giving some of his paintings to the Soviet Union in 1960, he explained that he had been spurned by his native country for his political beliefs. And in accepting the Lenin Prize in 1967, he announced that he was giving his award to the people of North Vietnam. The State Department complained that such an action constituted trading with the enemy. But since the award was made in Moscow and in Soviet currency, the complaint came to nothing.

Heroin Smuggler Is Dead in N.Y.

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP).—A major heroin smuggler, Luis Stepenberg, 44, died Thursday while in federal custody, of an apparent heart attack, federal officials said Friday.

Stepenberg, who was held at the federal detention headquarters in lieu of \$1.5 million bail for sentencing in a federal court, reportedly became ill.

At his recent conviction in Brooklyn on 15 counts of narcotics violations—each of which could be punishable by up to 20 years in prison—U.S. Attorney Edward R. Neisher called Stepenberg a top importer of heroin into the United States and a leader of a major international smuggling ring.

Ayub Khan Recovers

RAWALPINDI, March 14 (Reuters).—Former Pakistani President Ayub Khan, who suffered a mild heart attack on March 7, has been discharged from a hospital here, it was announced today. It was the 64-year-old field marshal's second case of heart trouble since he suffered a severe pulmonary embolism in 1968.



"Twilight of Man," a watercolor by Rockwell Kent.

passionately in vacation times while studying at the Columbia School of Architecture.

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Ford Gets U.S. Aid On Wheel-less Train

DETROIT, March 14 (WP).—Ford Motor Co. has received a federal contract to study the possibility of using magnetic energy to replace wheels in high-speed trains of the future.

Foster L. Weldon, Ford's transportation research and planning director, said that the company has been experimenting with the concept for some time.

It will now be working under a one-year, \$130,000 contract from the Federal Railroad Administration. The contract is to study the feasibility of the concept.

Bomb Planted in Austin

AUSTIN, Texas, March 14 (UPI).—A homemade bomb ignited in a generator adjacent to an auditorium where former President Lyndon B. Johnson and other prominent Texans were attending a dinner Friday night. No one was injured.

Russia Responds To U.S. Appeal On Emigration

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers asked the Russians last fall to allow emigration to the United States of about 200 Russians who had been denied permission to leave the Soviet Union, U.S. officials said yesterday.

At the United Nations last October, Mr. Rogers gave Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko a list of Soviet citizens who had indicated to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow their desire to come to the United States but had been refused Soviet exit permits. The list included many Jews and was mainly comprised of Russians who have relatives in the United States, the officials said.

Mr. Gromyko was said to have made no commitment at the time Mr. Rogers gave him the list. Since then, about a score of the persons on the list have arrived in the United States, the officials stated.

Defector in Peking

TOKYO, March 14 (UPI).—Sun Chih-chen, a Nationalist Chinese diplomat who defected to the Communist Chinese in Geneva, March 5, arrived in Peking yesterday. A broadcast monitored here said he was welcomed at the airport by high officials.

Dr. Eugene Opie, 97, Dies; Diabetes Research Pioneer

BRYN MAWR, Pa., March 14 (AP).—Dr. Eugene L. Opie, 97, world-famous pathologist who worked regularly at his Rockefeller University laboratory until last fall, died Friday.

One of the original members of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Dr. Opie was a pioneer in investigating the cause of diabetes and carried out extensive research on tuberculosis and liver disease.

He published over 100 scientific papers, monographs and books.

Known as the discoverer of one of the causes of diabetes, he also studied tuberculosis, inflammation, necrosis, liver pathology, pneumonia, immunology and cancer.

He received many awards, including the T. Dockett Jones Memorial Award of the Helen Bay Whitney Foundation in 1935, one of the highest honors in biological research.

Roy Glenn

LOS ANGELES, March 14 (UPI).—Actor Roy Glenn, 55, whose latest pictures were "Great White Hope" and "Cruel Women Coming to Dinner," died of a heart attack Friday at his home.

Mr. Glenn, the national secretary of the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists, had appeared on Broadway in "Golden Boy" and the popular "Amos 'n' Andy" television series.

David Burns

PHILADELPHIA, March 14 (UPI).—Broadway actor David Burns, 70, collapsed and died on the stage Friday night during a road tour of a new musical "Oklahoma." During his career on Broadway, Mr. Burns appeared in "Oklahoma," "South Pacific," "The Music Man," "Hello Dolly," "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum," and "A Hole in the Head." He won Broadway's Tony Award in 1958.

Constantine Kalambokias

ATLANTA, March 14 (AP).—Constantine Kalambokias, 72, a former justice minister and supreme court judge, died yesterday from a heart attack. Mr. Kalambokias served as minister of justice in the first civilian cabinet appointed by the Greek Army when it seized power in April 1967 in the government of Premier Constantine Kollias.

Phil T. Farnsworth

SALT LAKE CITY, March 14 (AP).—Phil T. Farnsworth, 84, a pioneer in the development of television, died Thursday night. He obtained his first patent for an electronic television system in 1927. He is credited by the U.S. patent office with 166 patents, and has more than 100 foreign patents.

August Torma

LONDON, March 14 (UPI).—August Torma, 76, Estonian envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, died Thursday.

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French Lines Set Limited Air Service

Three Managements Plan to End Lockout

PARIS, March 14 (AP).—The three major French airlines said last night that they will resume limited service this week after a three-week lockout of flight crews that virtually grounded French commercial aviation.

The announcement came after talks broke down tonight between the flight crews' union and Air France, UTA and Air Inter, the French domestic airline.

Pierre Coe, managing director of Air France, said the airlines will ask those pilots and flight engineers who voted to accept the companies' latest proposals to return to work.

According to the union, 75 percent of its members rejected the proposals on Thursday. An Air France spokesman asserted however that it was impossible to tell how many might return to work because of absences in the lockout.

The spokesman said limited scheduled flights might be resumed on Tuesday at the earliest.

The dispute involves a lockout by the companies of flight crews following a series of short strikes by pilots and flight engineers demanding working conditions at a standard similar to those of American crews.

The explanation given by the companies for this halt in service was that continuing short-term strikes by the flight crews made it impossible for them to offer normal service and created a loss of money and good will.

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سكوان الاصل

ch Limited For Ignoring People's Problems Soviet Party Issues Decree Criticizing Own Agencies

Soviet Party Issues Decree Criticizing Own Agencies

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, March 14 (NYT).—The Soviet Communist party yesterday issued a wide-ranging denunciation of local government agencies for failing to pay proper attention to the complaints of the people.



TIME ON THEIR HANDS—British troops in Northern Ireland have been confined to their quarters when not on duty since the murder of three off-duty soldiers last week. Here Royal Scottish Fusiliers pass the time playing a round of Scrabble.

Cardinal Calls British Nation 'Post-Christian'

DUBLIN, March 14 (UPI).—John Carmel Cardinal Heenan, Britain's Roman Catholic primate, said today that Britain is a "post-Christian nation, a land of former believers" where religion is no longer considered relevant.

Couple in Calif. Contend They Thrive on DDT

NORTH HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 14 (AP).—Robert Lohbi reports that he feels better, his appetite has picked up, his wife Louise's constant complaining about her teeth and gums are healthier. The reason, he says, is DDT.

Nixon Will Speak At Young's Burial

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., March 14 (UPI).—President Nixon will fly to Lexington, Ky., Wednesday to speak at the funeral service of Whitney M. Young, executive director of the National Urban League, it was announced here yesterday.

Protestants Press Campaign To Oust Ulster Government

BELFAST, March 14 (UPI).—Protestant militants stepped up their campaign today to oust Prime Minister James Chichester-Clark from office. Terrorists blew up a sewage pumping station near the Irish Republic during the night.

Pope to Name Observers to Rome Synod

ROME, March 14 (NYT).—The Vatican announced yesterday that Pope Paul VI would select priests from all over the world as nonvoting observers at the Episcopal Synod here next October.

Belfast Children Warped by Violence

By Bernard Weinraub BELFAST, March 14 (NYT).—Maeva, a timid, nine-year-old child, hears a loud noise on the streets and faints. Emily, 10, suffers recurrent nightmares that her parents are shot. Ten-year-old Marie recalls the rioting areas as an epileptic fit.

Rome Magistrate To Cite Heads of Orphanage Unit

ROME, March 14 (Reuters).—Charges are to be brought against the entire Executive Council of ONMI, the state organization responsible for the administration of orphanages here, amid a mounting scandal touched off by the death of a two-year-old child.

Bhutto Urges Sheikh Mujib To Accept Unity of Pakistan

KARACHI, March 14 (Reuters).—Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, chairman of the left-wing People's party, today urged Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the powerful leader of the Awami League, to come to terms with him to end Pakistan's constitutional deadlock.

Land of Rape And Honey

OTTAWA, March 14 (AP).—The Canadian Post Office has ruled against the community of Tisdale using the stamp cancellation: "Land of Rape and Honey."

Pope Appeals for Balance In World to Achieve Peace

VATICAN CITY, March 14 (AP).—Pope Paul VI today invited world leaders to achieve "a new and honorable international balance" in the face of what he called "the sad situation" in the Middle East and South-east Asia.

Gas Up in Portugal

LISBON, March 14 (UPI).—The price of gasoline will increase tomorrow, it was announced last night. One liter of high-grade will be up 20 centavos to 6.70 escudos (23 cents), an increase of 3 percent.

Oil Talks Go On In Libya After Deadline Passes

TRIPOLI, Libya, March 14 (Reuters).—Libya's tough-talking negotiators and representatives of Western oil companies were still bargaining today despite the passing last night of a deadline for agreement to Arab demands for higher oil revenues.

British Anti-EEC Rally

LONDON, March 14 (Reuters).—About 1,000 people paraded in Trafalgar Square today to demonstrate against British entry into the European Economic Community.

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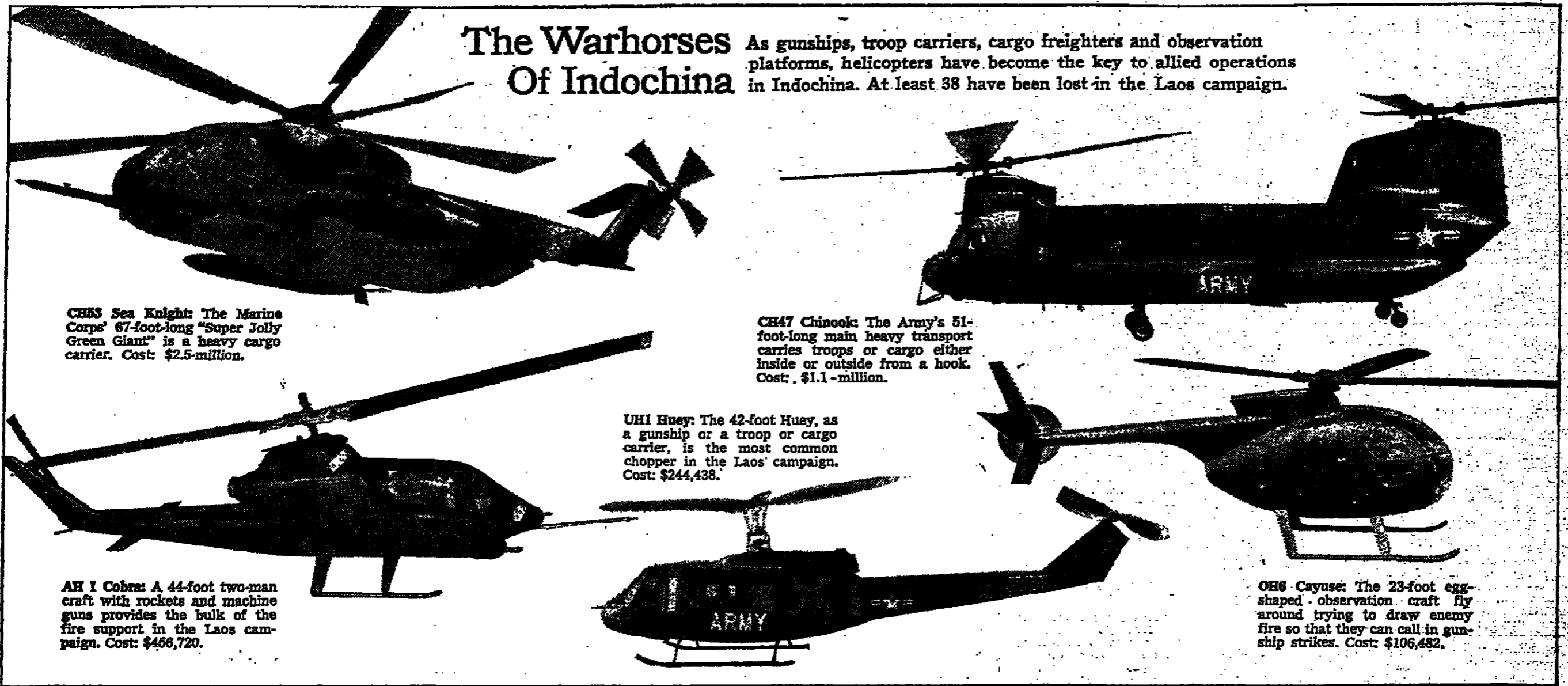
PARIS AMUSEMENTS. Lieder by BEETHOVEN. Dietrich FISCHER-DIESKAU. THE NIGHT CLUB OF THE CHAMPS-ELYSEES. PussyCat. WORLD FAMOUS LIDO. NIGHTS OF 11 p.m. and 1.15 a.m. Grand Prix. DINNER-DANCE AT 8.30 p.m. RESERVATIONS: ELY 11.651

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman installations who do not report for work tomorrow. Mujib's Protest. Dacca, March 14 (NYT).—Sheikh Mujib today protested against an order issued last night by the martial law authorities here threatening prison terms for civilian employees of defense

It's such a relief to find your Paris office within a 2-minute drive from Orly Airport. Because economy of time is vital to the efficient business executive often on the move, the new Europa building, near Orly, offers about 100,000 sq ft of cost-saving and convenient office space. You no longer need to spend valuable working hours on congested highways, from airport to town. Frequent flight schedules at nearby Orly allow you to get your important business done in an effective and unhurried manner before catching the plane. You can even arrive in the morning, complete your business before noon, and be off with an extra half-day to spare. (Of course, the evening is still free, if you do want to enjoy Paris). The Europa building is a Simvim development project (a company capitalized at 125,000,000 F). Simvim is a subsidiary of the Compagnie Bancaire whose majority shareholders includes 13 leading French banks and 11 major insurance companies. Office space will be available in early 1972. For all information, write or phone: S.C.L. SECAR III Bureaux Ouest 25, avenue Kleber, Paris 16^e France Tel.: 525.25.25. sinvim

The Warhorses Of Indochina

As gunships, troop carriers, cargo freighters and observation platforms, helicopters have become the key to allied operations in Indochina. At least 38 have been lost in the Laos campaign.



CH53 Sea Knight: The Marine Corps' 67-foot-long "Super Jolly Green Giant" is a heavy cargo carrier. Cost: \$2.5-million.

CH47 Chinook: The Army's 51-foot-long main heavy transport carries troops or cargo either inside or outside from a hook. Cost: \$1.1-million.

UH1 Huey: The 42-foot Huey, as a gunship or a troop or cargo carrier, is the most common chopper in the Laos campaign. Cost: \$244,438.

AH1 Cobra: A 44-foot two-man craft with rockets and machine guns provides the bulk of the fire support in the Laos campaign. Cost: \$456,720.

OH6 Cayuse: The 23-foot egg-shaped observation craft fly around trying to draw enemy fire so that they can call in gunship strikes. Cost: \$106,482.

Eagle Aids Gnat: U.S. Air Power 'Supplements' Saigon's in Laos

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON (NYT)—Every afternoon at 4:15 when reporters gather for the war briefing, long known as the "folies," an American officer reports U.S. air power "supplemented the capabilities" of the South Vietnamese Air Force in operations in Laos the day before.

In political terms, "supplemented" has a nice and convenient ring to it. It sounds as if the South Vietnamese are flying all over Laos, supporting their own troops in battle, bringing in their own supplies, knocking off enemy tanks and dropping tons of bombs, and then U.S. planes just fly in for a while to apply a few finishing touches.

How can any war critic get upset over a little "supplemental" air power? After all, there are no American ground troops involved. The Washington theory seems to be that so long as you keep American feet off the ground, you'll get into no trouble at home.

But a visit to the sprawling American air bases near the Laotian border and a check of the sortie levels flown by American and South Vietnamese pilots are enough to show that "supplemental" hardly reflects the realities. "It's as if an investor says you put up \$10 and I'll supplement it with \$15,000," said one observer last week. "Since the South Vietnamese

crossed the border to strike at Communist supply lines on Feb. 8, American fixed-wing airplanes have flown more than 3,000 sorties, giant eight-engine B-52 bombers have been dropping about 900 tons of bombs a day on the Ho Chi Minh Trail network and American helicopters have flown nearly 30,000 sorties (a sortie is one plane on one mission).

Asked about the sorties by the South Vietnamese over Laos, an American military spokesman said that "they are really too small to count." He noted, however, that South Vietnamese pilots are busy over Cambodia and South Vietnam. In short, American air power

is making up the difference between success and failure in Laos. And there is no doubt that the whole operation could not have occurred if it were not for the U.S. warplanes overhead.

The American planes fly the South Vietnamese troops into Laos, bring tons of cargo to the battlefield area, transport supplies and food to the fire bases, haul the heavy artillery in helicopter slings across the mountainous terrain, bring out the South Vietnamese wounded and, sometimes, take the blame for pressed South Vietnamese troops for not being on time. Moreover, American C-130 planes are now dropping 15,000-pound bombs that create instant

landing zones which would take troops on the ground weeks to clear out of the jungle. One dropped around Sepon before the South Vietnamese moved into the area last weekend killed about 100 North Vietnamese troops, American sources reported.

"We not only take the artillery in," said a Marine Corps pilot at Quang Tri combat base last week, "we also take it out. When the South Vietnamese gave up one of their bases, we were ordered to go in and get the heavy artillery back. We got a few back, but then one of our choppers was shot down, so they said to forget the rest." So far, 61 American helicopters

have been shot down in support of the South Vietnamese operations, 50 over Laos and 11 in the Khe Sanh area of South Vietnam. The downings have killed 36 Americans and wounded 61. Many other U.S. helicopters—the command does not say how many—have been shot down over Laos, but brought back across the border.

Most important, American warplanes are responsible for probably more than half of the 7,000 enemy troops reported to have been killed in the month of the operation. Last Thursday, for example, the South Vietnamese command reported that some troops moved into an area six miles from Sepon, the key

road junction area, and found 465 dead North Vietnamese troops. "These areas were previously raided by B-52 bombers," the communists said.

Back across the border in South Vietnam, 9,000 American soldiers are providing the security for the rear flank of Saigon's forces. Engineers, who earlier rebuilt the road across the northernmost province of Quang Tri, are now at work on the new headquarters for the South Vietnamese commander. Three American brigadier generals were at the offices of the commander, Lt. Gen. Hoang Xuan Lam, one day last week. Other advisers are visible, huddling over charts and maps.

The vast American effort—short of, of course, ground troops—raises the question of whether the South Vietnamese can really "back it," as President Nixon put it at his last news conference. The answer is that they probably can, so long as they have American warplanes and helicopters in the skies.

They undoubtedly will have such air support for some time to come. Politically, it poses little risk for the Nixon administration. Militarily, it is vital. There is no doubt, therefore, that U.S. pilots and Army chopper crews will be among the last to go as the American presence is decreased.

Feel Rear Is Protected

South Vietnamese See No Counterattack Peril

By Iver Peterson

SAIGON (NYT)—When Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky grumbled last month that the incursion into Laos could end up as his country's Dien Bien Phu, he wasn't saying anything that South Vietnam's joint chiefs of staff had not already thought of.

Before the operation was launched, a Defense Ministry group assigned to study possible enemy responses to the thrust against their supply lines paid special attention to the lessons of the French debacle in 1954, when the North Vietnamese surrounded and slowly pummeled the northwestern outpost at Dien Bien Phu into the ground.

The command recalled that the North Vietnamese commander, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, had launched a series of smaller attacks in three widely separated Indochinese areas, in order to draw the French forces away from the fateful valley in northwestern Vietnam.

"We are not afraid that the Communists will mount an offensive in our rear," a South Vietnamese colonel said. "They don't have the men, and they don't have the supplies. I am not usually optimistic, but I think that this time the Communists are on the losing side."

The officer's statement seems to be borne out by events. In its summary of battle activities for last week, the South Vietnamese command reported that enemy-initiated incidents, from single sniper shots to full-scale attacks, "decreased extremely" in the fourth week of the operation in Laos.

According to officers in the South Vietnamese Ministry of Defense, the only enemy action launched since the Laos incursion that could be likened to the diversionary feints employed by the North Vietnamese in 1964 occurred two weeks ago across the "border area" in Kontum Province. In that action, the enemy launched a small force from Ban Het in southern Laos across the border in a move that might have threatened the town of Dak To if the government had not been waiting for it and stopped it with air, artillery and infantry assets that Gen. Giap never had to face during the first Indochina war.

Nor do the South Vietnamese worry about the recent Communist advances on the Bolovens Plateau in southern Laos. "Well, you know," said one ARVN strategist as though he were trying to be polite, "the Royal Lao Army is not very effective. It does not mean that we should be afraid."

The South Vietnamese command estimates that the Ho Chi Minh Trail has been 95 percent cut, and that the enemy within South Vietnam's borders have about two months of supplies left for normal harassing activities, and not enough to mount a large enough attack to distract the ARVN from their task in Laos.

They explain this estimate by pointing out the essential difference between enemy and allied operations: In the case of the allies, supplies follow the troops into battle, but the Communists must first "seed" the battlefield with caches of arms and food before launching any offensive more than a few days' march from their base area. It was this initial movement of supplies that tipped the command off to a possible thrust into Kontum Province, chief of staff strategists say, and no further arms movements have been spotted so far.

The South Vietnamese admit that there is a corollary to their presumption that the enemy lacks the means to mount a counter-offensive to the Laos operation: that the invasion of the Ho Chi Minh Trail network could not have been launched before now, whatever enthusiasm there was for such a drive as far back as four years ago.

The allied strategy, the officers point out, has been to push the main force enemy units out of South Vietnam's populated regions and so deny their support to the indigenous guerrillas. If they push ahead too fast, and neglect their rear areas, the enemy will go around them as with the Tet offensive in 1968. Now, in Laos, they say in the heavy optimism that pervades the Defense Ministry, the strategy is being carried to its logical conclusion—the enemy is being pushed clear out of the country.

The small guerrilla actions that are expected to continue in South Vietnam do not disturb the command in its present mood. "Terrorism" is a matter for the police.



Nguyen Van Thieu

Air Force Sets Its Sights on New U.S. Air Defense

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON (WP)—The U.S. Air Force is in the process of trying to persuade a rather dubious Congress that now is the time to begin spending a lot more money on defense against enemy bombers—even though the Russians haven't built any new heavy bombers in ten years.

The only new Soviet attack plane that seems headed for production is a medium bomber whose range is judged too short to reach the United States on anything but one-way missions, according to intelligence estimates.

The immediate forum for this presentation is the Senate Armed Services Preparedness Committee. Sen. John C. Stennis, D-Miss., heads a special air defense subcommittee hearing Air Force generals testify in secret session. While his subcommittee's findings will be highly influential on the lawmakers, the question of how much is enough for air defense—at a time when both super powers have thousands of nuclear-armed intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs)—goes to the heart of a larger question before Congress: How many of the dollars now spent on defense can safely go into domestic programs.

Just as the supersonic trans-

Faces Major Clash in Congress

port has become a rallying point for American environmentalists trying to stop the march of technology, the bomber defense issue this year will be a focal point for lawmakers trying to contain Pentagon spending.

Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R-Ore., has said as much. This year he heads the Members of Congress for Peace Through Law, a bi-partisan group of 115 lawmakers that has taken on the Pentagon with some success in recent years.

"In this decade," Sen. Hatfield said, "when the Soviets are upgrading their missiles and not their aged bombers, a commitment to a new air defense system easily costing \$6 billion seems totally unwarranted."

Yet the Air Force—with the backing of many senators and representatives—argues that bomber defense cannot be allowed to die as long as Russia keeps its relatively small force of 150 long-range bombers intact and continues to show any interest at all in building new ones, even medium-range types.

Money, politics, jobs, intelligence findings, war plans and guesses—all this and more are wrapped into the argument as the lawmakers try to decide if the \$5 billion or more the Air Force wants to spend on modernizing air defense over the next six years is a justifiable investment.

A good starting point for understanding what is involved in this complex but significant debate is at Fort Fisher, a Back-up Intercept Control Command post in the flatlands along the Atlantic beaches outside Wilmington, N.C.

This Air Force BUIIC base is one of a string of sites that ring the perimeter of the United States. Fort Fisher represents part of the \$25 billion the United States has invested in building and operating bomber defenses since the 1950s. It is also one of those that has survived the huge cutbacks of recent years.

Reflection on Cuts

The big white balloon—the radar built to warn of approaching Russian bombers—stands out in the distance. Inside a low brick building are the computers, telephones and teletypes that would send up American fighters to



Sen. Mark O. Hatfield

Intercept Russian bombers before they could reach the mainland.

Reflecting on the bomber defense cutbacks, the BUIIC base commander, Col. Robert L. Embrey, said, "We can only go so far. We need something to build on. If we go ahead and shut everything up and let the Russians do come in with a new bomber we're in a hell of a position."

The same view prevails about 340 miles away from Fort Fisher in the offices of Air Force generals in the Pentagon.

More Fort Fishers are not the answer, however. Nor are the Army's 1950-style Nike-Hercules anti-aircraft missiles, 20 batteries of which rimmed the country at one time. The Army, which has been closing these batteries down during the last three years as too costly and ineffective, has announced another big reduction which will leave only about 40 sites still operational.

What is needed for the 1970s, the Air Force says, is a new kind of air defense—one which essentially takes Fort Fisher's radar off the ground and puts it inside airplanes. Such airborne radar planes—called airborne radar control systems, or AWACS—could look down from above to

defeat enemy bombers which try to fly under the warning beams of today's land-based radars.

The Air Force is recommending putting 42 AWACS airplanes on guard—a \$2.7-billion venture.

Other parts of the new bomber defense the Air Force wants to build include at least two new land-based radars which can see over the horizon because their beams bounce back and forth between the surface of the earth and a reflective layer in the atmosphere. It will cost \$32 million to build and operate those radars for ten years.

New Interceptor

Also, the Air Force wants to replace its aging F-106 interceptor aircraft with something new—probably versions of the Air Force F-15 or Navy F-14 fighters under development. About \$2 billion is envisaged for the new interceptors.

This total of \$5 billion could go higher if the Army decides to replace its dwindling Nike-Hercules batteries with a new missile now on the drawing board.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird has acknowledged that even the Russian medium bomber force is thinning out, with about 700 of these twin-engine planes still in service. That is about two-thirds of what the Russians had in 1963.

But while the intelligence community believes that these planes are targeted for China and NATO, the Air Force has raised the possibility—this—the new medium-range plane, with wings which will be used to intercept the United States, possibly landing in Cuba, rather than trying to make the long trip back across the North Pole. It has been observed recently refueling in flight.

If the Soviet Union were really intending to build an anti-U.S. bomber force, however, there is general agreement that it would be building either bigger bombers or new aerial tanks to go with the new swing-wing planes. There is no evidence of such an effort at this time, according to intelligence sources. "Therefore, the old cry of 'the Russians are coming' will probably not be itself enough to carry the air defense argument through Congress.

This year's debate, the first in a long time to Congress over air defense, will linger on more sophisticated and harder to grasp arguments.

Russia and U.S. Play It on the 7 Seas

'I Spy' Is the Name of the Game

By Drew Middleton

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (NYT)—The Soviet and United States navies are plunging deeper into a game of "I Spy," played with complex and delicate electronic instruments across the seven seas.

The game involves hundreds of ships and aircraft and thousands of men. Both sides argue it is necessary, but the Americans concede that in a game without ground rules there is always danger.

The appearance of a Russian surveillance ship in the U.S. Navy's training area south of Cuba in 1959. "Now," as an American admiral noted here last week, "we can look for repeated visits by Soviet surface ships and submarines into an area that is politically volatile."

Geographic Disadvantage

Geography has placed the Russians at a disadvantage in naval surveillance. With the exception of the Far East fleet, based on

Vladivostok, Soviet fleets must move into the high seas through relatively narrow channels.

Soviet submarines of the Arctic fleet leaving Murmansk on the Barents Sea swing north of Norway's Vangerhalvøya peninsula and its radar. But they are picked up by American submarines when they round northern Norway and head south for the western Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

Ships of the Baltic fleet can reach the Atlantic only past Denmark's island of Bornholm and through the Strait of Oresund between Sweden and Denmark, the latter a North Atlantic Treaty Organization member. The Black Sea fleet, from which the Soviet Mediterranean squadron is drawn, can send surface ships into the Gulf of Crete through the Dardanelles, past inquisitive Turks, also NATO members.

Unrelenting Surveillance

Once a Soviet ship is at sea, the surveillance continues. American F-3 planes, based on Reykjavik, Iceland, pick up Soviet ships moving southward west of that island. The Royal Air Force's coastal command and American aircraft patrol the gap between Scotland and Iceland and the exits of the Baltic.

Russian submarines approaching the eastern coast of the U.S. are detected by a system of un-

derwater microphones. This system does not include the southern tip of Florida, the waters east and west of Cuba or the U.S. Gulf coast. Surveillance there is left to air and sea patrols.

Subs Could Be 'Lost'

At the moment, therefore, Soviet submarines armed with strategic ballistic missiles could be "lost" after they enter the Gulf of Mexico. Once "lost," they can approach the Gulf coast until military installations in the central U.S. are within range.

Constant and improving American surveillance has not discouraged the Soviet Navy from widening its operations, including surveillance. Fleet Adm. S. S. Gorshkov, in a speech on Red Navy Day, said "Soviet Navy ships are constantly on the ocean, including the stamping grounds of the NATO strike fleets. The presence of our ships in these regions ties the imperialists' hands and deprives them of the opportunity freely to interfere in the peoples' internal affairs."

Most modern vessels of the two navies, surface or underwater, can participate in surveillance. Both fleets include specially built surveillance ships and, in addition, the Russians use their fleet of about 200 oceanographic research vessels for this purpose. On both sides, the nuclear submarines equipped with nuclear missiles is the quarry.

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Pakistan on the Brink

By Selig S. Harrison

ANGKOK (WP)—As Pakistan heading for an inevitable breach between its eastern and western wings? Or is the great sound and thunder from the eastern capital of Dacca part a protracted, Asian-style bargaining process likely to result in eventual accommodation?

The possibility of secession by small-speaking East Pakistan is growing increasingly serious following two weeks of intermittent violence in Dacca marked by at least 300 deaths. Rising bitterness on both sides has pushed the two warring wings into a potentially unresolvable cycle of challenge and response.

Faced with angry Bengali mobs and a state of martial law, Gen. Yahya Khan's strategic retreat last weekend by vesting his earlier stand in indefinitely postponing the scheduled March 3 opening of a constitution-drafting National Assembly session. But he provoked new waves of Bengali wrath by hastily repudiating demands for an immediate end to martial law.

When President Yahya set a new March 25 opening date for the assembly, Sheikh Mujib, principal leader of the 70 million Bengalis in the eastern wing, led a wildly cheering crowd that is 197 Awami League supporters could not take part in meetings while the harsh language of reports still booms in our ears and guns are pointed at us.

The possibility of secession by Bengali-speaking East Pakistan is growing increasingly serious following two weeks of violence in Dacca marked by at least 300 deaths.

Emergency financial needs totaling as much as \$100 million.

A sovereign East Pakistan would be the world's seventh most populous nation, outranked by China, India, the United States, the Soviet Union, Indonesia and Japan.

Gen. Yahya reaffirmed his right to veto a constitution that goes too far in the direction of autonomy in his speech last week. He warned grimly against secession.

While he already refers to East Pakistan as the "Bengal nation," Sheikh Mujib threatens secession only as a last resort and is urging West Pakistan to accept a compromise formula giving the Bengalis full autonomy in all fields except defense and foreign affairs.

He has even hinted that he would accept a setup permitting two separate prime ministers in East and West Pakistan despite the fact that the majority won by his Awami League in the December assembly elections "clearly entitles us" to leadership over the whole country. This would give control of West Pakistan to former Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his People's party with 83 assembly seats.

Awami League leaders face strong separatist sentiment in their ranks and could turn sharply at any time onto the secessionist path if hope for a compromise fades.

Foreign Aid Eyed

The shah's bid for an end to martial law as a condition for extending the assembly and his equally urgent call for the transfer of power to the elected representatives of the people have left the future uncertain. He yields to the shah, Gen. Yahya would lose the power he now holds under a martial law decree to veto a constitution granting too much autonomy to East Pakistan.

American officials are preparing for the worst and have begun to map contingency plans looking for possible multinational aid efforts in the event that talks between Gen. Yahya and the shah fail to produce a settlement. Preliminary estimates indicate that a newly independent East Pakistan could face emer-

Revolution-Prone

A volatile mixture of economic despair and political frustration, East Pakistan sits perennially on the edge of revolutionary violence.

East Pakistan is separated by more than 1,000 miles of Indian territory from West Pakistan.

More importantly, the Bengalis of the east are worlds apart linguistically and culturally from the Punjabis, Pathans and Sindhis of the west. They are darker and eat rice in contrast to the wheat and lentils of the westerners. Only the bond of Islam reinforced by a shared fear of Indian domination holds the two wings together.

The Bengalis bitterly charge that West Pakistan police, soldiers and officials lord it over them with the mentality of "occupation forces," treating them contemptuously like country cousins. They complain that the west takes the lion's share of development projects and foreign aid even though East Pakistan has a population majority and earns the country's biggest single slice of foreign exchange with its jute exports.

The heart of the current stalemate is the Awami League demand for full financial autonomy, including control over foreign exchange earnings, customs duties and internal taxation.

In effect, the shah is calling for a loose confederation rather than the federation or quasi-unitary arrangement that Gen. Yahya and Mr. Bhutto have in mind, and he has demonstrated in recent weeks that it might not be possible for the west to impose anything more binding hereafter even if it tried.

General Strike

The general strike declared by Sheikh Mujib last week in protest against the postponement of the assembly revealed that the Awami League already exercises some of the powers of a parallel government. "Peace patrols" wearing green and white Awami armbands have provided the most effective law-and-order machinery in Dacca.

Despite the numerical majority enjoyed by the Bengalis in the national population of 125 million and their dominant position in the assembly, Mr. Bhutto argues, the "special character" of Pakistan as a divided state makes it necessary for the east to forgo full control of the government in the interests of unity.

Mr. Bhutto calls for a "viable central government" and says there is no point in the assembly going to constitution-drafting; it will merely be rubber-stamping what Sheikh Mujib dictates. It was Mr. Bhutto's boycott of the assembly and his demand for negotiations beforehand that provided the rationale for Gen. Yahya's postponement of the assembly session.

He Saw a 'Great Cop-Out'

A Last Word From Whitney Young

By Whitney M. Young Jr.
Mr. Young, executive director of the National Urban League, wrote this article for The New York Times shortly before his death March 11.



THE statements of concern and the rhetoric of "involvement in the community" that emanated from so many public relations departments of major corporations a few years ago seem to have given way, if not to a retreat, then to an orderly withdrawal, from the problems of society.

In many quarters, the "great involvement" in the social arena is beginning to look like the "great cop-out." In fact, our business leaders sometimes act like restless college kids, flitting first with civil-rights action, then speaking up against the war, and now, clutching the new-found environment issue to their collective bosoms.

That sound, hard-headed businessmen are reflecting the same qualities they find so reprehensible in others—lack of staying power and dilettantism—is a rough charge, but a very deserving one for some inhabitants of executive suites.

as harming the good climate for business and as demanding responsible civic action from the corporate citizen.

Corporations that had never put their toes in the muddy waters of urban problems plunged in, not nearly as deep as they should have, but at least enough to get their feet wet. Now, crying that the water is too hot, many are clambering back to shore. The result of this unseemly dash to the beach is that the motives of many corporations are called into question. And their pullback has endangered worthwhile programs, increasing the frustrations of the ghetto.

A good case in point is what happened in the New York Urban League's Street Academy program. This program, which has taken high school dropouts

and, through intensive innovative educational techniques, has placed many in the best colleges in the country, is having its troubles. Some of these are related to administrative and other causes, but the root cause of the problems is fiscal—not enough dollars. Some of the academies have had to close their doors because corporate sponsors dropped out, refusing to fund them for more than the initial year or two.

Recession

One company blamed its pull-out on the recession. "When the red ink shows," said an executive, "anything that is not of a direct business nature is the first to go." Another corporate official showed the company's sponsor that drives so many critics of business up the wall: "We've done our share," he said. "We've put \$100,000 into the picture."

The same businessman will pour many millions into research and development of new products. He'll only expect a 5 percent return, even though he's dealing with known chemical and physical properties.

But when he's trying to help solve social problems 400 years in the making, created by the racist attitudes of companies and unions like his own, he suddenly expects fast returns and instant successes.

It is beginning to look like business, in its attempts to become part of the solution, is once again becoming part of the problem.

Premier Chou Cites Chinese Economic Gains

By Harry Schwartz

NEW YORK (NYT)—Official figures released by Premier Chou En-lai indicate that Communist China has made significant, though limited, economic progress in the last decade.

The figures were received with great interest by Western specialists since they appear to be the first official comprehensive statistics released by Peking since 1960. Mr. Chou disclosed the data in an interview with the American writer Edgar Snow, who published them in a recent issue of the Italian magazine Epoca. Mr. Snow has had frequent access over the years to Chinese Communist officials.

Mr. Chou's disclosures indicate that Communist China still has only a relatively narrow industrial base for the production of modern weapons, although it has exploded atomic and hydrogen bombs and built missiles that have put two satellites in orbit. The Chinese industrial capacity implied by the premier's statistics is still very small compared with that of the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan, West Germany, Britain and France.

Steel production, Mr. Chou told Mr. Snow, averaged between 10 million and 18 million metric tons a year over the last five years. In 1960, a Chinese economic official, Li Pu-Chun, said that the 1959 steel production of his country was more than 13 million metric tons.

The Chinese premier said that his country's output amounted to more than 20 million metric

tons last year and said that China was now self-sufficient in petroleum.

Mr. Chou said that China's total grain output in 1970 was 240 million metric tons and that China now had state grain reserves of about 40 million tons. The 1970 grain figure is well below the output of 270 million tons that official Chinese sources reported a decade ago had been produced in 1962.

Some specialists noted that the precise accuracy of Mr. Chou's statistics was less important than the fact that he had disclosed them to a foreigner. This suggests, they noted, that the Chinese leaders feel more confident about their economic situation than they did during the 1960s when comprehensive economic figures were considered secret.

Young Yugoslavs Leave the Land

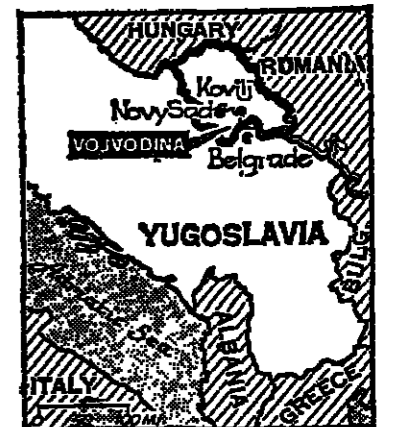
By Alfred Friendly Jr.

NOVI SAD, Yugoslavia (NYT)—Young people are disappearing from Yugoslavia's granary, the Serbian autonomous province of Vojvodina, moving into this attractive provincial capital on the banks of the Danube, and leaving behind a social and economic problem that officials believe is critical.

"At least 75,000 farm households in the province are made up of either aged or disabled people who have no children to till the land when they die," noted Jura Kohov, Vojvodina's under secretary of agriculture, in an interview.

"It's a very serious social problem because there is no old-age pension program for private farmers and an economic problem because it means a loss to production."

"We have seen it increase rapidly over the last ten years, and the trend away from the farm is still rising."



Fewer Farmers

In Serbia as a whole, the number of farmers has dropped by 17 million in 20 years of steady rural exodus, and official demographers estimate that 700,000 more will disappear into the cities in the next 15 years.

In the neat little village of Kovilj, ten miles east of Novi Sad, Radovan Vukov, director of the village cooperative, shrugs off the problem as insoluble.

"It's the fashion for the young to leave the village," he says. "We have a new school, new water system, television, movies, a pharmacy. We're even about to pave the side roads in the village."

"But I don't see any of this affecting the situation. The problem hasn't hit us hard yet, but it will in a few years."

percent of its corn, 85 percent of its sunflower seeds and 60 percent of its pigs.

Mechanization also has helped make farming both profitable and bearable. The Kovilj cooperative, for instance, has 130 tractors now compared to about 30 a decade ago. The number of privately owned tractors in the village has gone from three to 50 in the same period.

But agricultural prices have not advanced at the same pace as those of industrial goods. The produce market, farmers complain, is so unstable that corn prices have doubled in six months without permitting most growers to take advantage of the increase.

Work Necessary

Advances in technology make it possible to farm the land successfully with only 25 percent of the province's two million inhabitants engaged in agriculture, instead of 50 percent as now, says Milos Miskov, editor of a weekly agricultural paper.

"But along with the new techniques and equipment," he says, "there is an army of people who cannot be thrown out of work."

Many older private farmers have shown a willingness to turn the land over to cooperatives in return for guaranteed pensions as low as \$30 or \$25 a month. But even that sum can prove too high.

"The only way out we can see," Mr. Miskov concludes, "is state intervention. But the state is not rich enough to change the situation now. It is a very hard problem, and it will take a long time to solve."

trial base for the production of modern weapons, although it has exploded atomic and hydrogen bombs and built missiles that have put two satellites in orbit. The Chinese industrial capacity implied by the premier's statistics is still very small compared with that of the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan, West Germany, Britain and France.

Steel production, Mr. Chou told Mr. Snow, averaged between 10 million and 18 million metric tons a year over the last five years. In 1960, a Chinese economic official, Li Pu-Chun, said that the 1959 steel production of his country was more than 13 million metric tons.

The Chinese premier said that his country's output amounted to more than 20 million metric



The Costa Smeralda.

Where money can buy the things that money can't buy.

Progress report from Sardinia

Investment in the Costa Smeralda—as an impeccable holiday area and as a haven for people looking for a second home—continues to grow.

In seven years, more than \$84 million has been invested privately and by the Italian National and Sardinian Regional Governments to establish the Costa Smeralda as the finest resort development in the Mediterranean.

Property sales in 1970 were up over 70% above the excellent 1969 results.

Apartments in condominium developments are being sold as fast as they are built; many more apartments are scheduled for construction this year.

The Costa Smeralda's distinctive hotels are being enlarged to meet the extra demand for holiday accommodation which is growing at three times the world average.

Assigned appreciation

Already, land values on the Costa Smeralda are showing a healthy capital appreciation. Carefully-applied building controls ensure the lowest density figure for any tourist coastal area in the Mediterranean—these controls themselves assure controlled capital growth.

Everything you need

Already nine areas along the Costa Smeralda's 35-mile coast have been developed. These areas are equipped with water mains, electricity and telephone and are served by 24 miles of tarmac roads.

One of the areas, Porto Cervo, is the main centre and principal port of the Costa Smeralda. A sheltered deep-water harbour for yachts drawing up to 21 ft., is the best-equipped in the Mediterranean—offering plug-in electricity and fresh water at quayside, and on-board telephones.

The village centre has everything you need: a supermarket, chemist's shop, fashion boutiques, antique and jewellery shops, hairdresser, restaurants, bank, night clubs, post office, ship-chandler. There is also a church, a doctor and a kindergarten.

Action can be found elsewhere, too, on the Costa Smeralda. There is a wide choice of hotels, restaurants and night club/discotheques. You can rent a car or boat, horseback ride and enjoy every kind of water sport.

Golf and tennis

Two new sports facilities open this year. In Porto Cervo, the Cervo Tennis Club has floodlit tennis courts, a heated indoor pool, an outdoor swimming pool and full sports club facilities. In the centre of the Costa Smeralda, between the bays of Cala di Volpe and Pevero, is the 18-hole

Pevero golf course designed by Robert Trent Jones. It will be ready for play by midsummer. (Building plots adjoining the course are now available.)

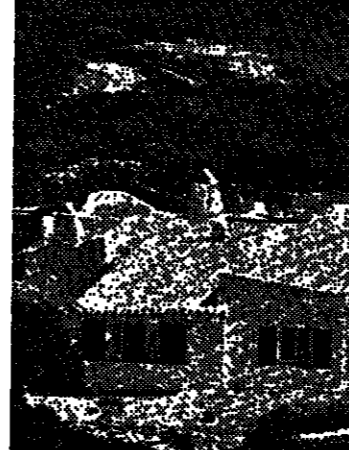
Landscape preservation

The natural vegetation and the coastline are carefully protected. From the beginning, special steps to prevent all forms of pollution have been taken; landscape scarring is being eliminated; buildings housing essential basic utilities are camouflaged; cables are laid underground where possible; and only indigenous building materials are recommended. The most modern equipment is used in the sewage system and rigid controls prevent discharge into the sea.

How to buy

Prices for ready-built villas and apartments vary with size, location and the amount of land. Apartments start as low as \$11,000. A 2-bedroom villa with large sitting room, dining annex, tiled kitchen and bathroom, terrace and garden can be built from \$29,000, land included.

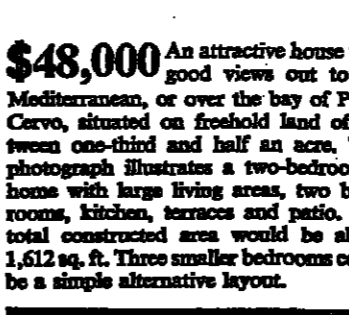
A quarter-acre plot of land with all services currently costs from \$9,600 upwards. This includes roads, electricity and water supply to the boundary of the site and, where necessary, a main drainage system. You could actually move into your private villa



\$29,000 An individually designed holiday home with two bedrooms, large living/dining room, one bathroom, kitchen and terrace. 1,410 sq. ft. of construction on a freehold plot of land of a quarter to one-third of an acre.



\$77,000 A large luxury villa with four bedrooms, four bathrooms, generous kitchen, terraces, patio and a good-sized private swimming pool. Total built area 2,500 sq. ft. The villa stands on one-third of an acre of freehold land and commands superb views over the Mediterranean and the nearby offshore islands.



\$48,000 An attractive house with good views out to the Mediterranean, or over the bay of Porto Cervo, situated on freehold land of between one-third and half an acre. This photograph illustrates a two-bedroomed home with large living areas, two bathrooms, kitchen, terraces and patio. The total constructed area would be about 1,612 sq. ft. Three smaller bedrooms could be a simple alternative layout.



\$11,000 Studios, one-, two- or three-bedroom apartment units, are available. In the group illustrated, the Casa del Porto, the price for studios starts at \$11,000 (\$31 sq. ft.). A two-bedroom unit would cost \$21,000 (\$29 sq. ft.).

Consorzio Costa Smeralda

Please send me complete information about the Costa Smeralda. I am interested in (✓ as appropriate):

LAND TO BUILD ON VILLAS HOLIDAYS

PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT APARTMENTS

(Block capitals please)

NAME _____

OCCUPATION _____

ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE _____

Free information

A wide choice of sites is currently for sale. There is also a limited number of villas and apartments ready for immediate occupation. Send for prices and for specific details of villas and apartments or information about property development opportunities by sending the coupon to the address given.

Post this to: Consorzio Costa Smeralda, General Information Office, 70 rue de Lausanne, CH-1202 Geneva, Switzerland. H.E.12

Technological Urgency in Vienna

It has often been remarked that man's greatest danger lies in the conservatism of his institutions, as opposed to the radicalism of his technology. This, of course, has very little to do with the purely relative ideological differences among human institutions—in fact, those differences, and the intense emotions they stimulate among those committed to one form or another, pose the greatest danger that technology will get out of hand. This is one of the obstacles that will confront the negotiators who gather in Vienna to resume the strategic arms limitation talks. Another is the sheer momentum of technological change in weapons of mass destruction.

There was another conference that assembled in Vienna, a little more than a century and a half ago. That congress had to deal with the results of twenty-five years of revolution and war in Europe, years that had shattered dynasties and governments, overturned the establishments, political, economic and intellectual, of centuries, and left an explosive residue of new ideas scattered over the whole of the Continent. But there had been hardly a single important technological innovation during the whole period that the congress reviewed. There were the beginnings of canned food, to be sure, and across the Atlantic the steamboat was coming into use. But the steamboat had not been adapted to military uses (in fact, in the critical campaign for the control of Lake Champlain, the United States Navy had specifically ruled out the one steamboat available there and had concentrated on oars and sails).

Napoleon went down to defeat at Waterloo with armament that represented only minor refinements on that developed by the Bourbon monarchy he replaced, and his enemies

had done little more, although the British improved the trail of their field pieces, and showed greater respect for the capabilities of the muzzle-loading rifle, doubtless because of their experience in America. In fact, in essentials, Napoleon fought with the weapons of Marlborough, a century before, and the Congress of Vienna had no reason to suspect that its attempt to settle the affairs of Europe would be challenged by anything more deadly.

Nor, in fact, was the technological face of war changed for another half-century after the treaties of Vienna, when railroads and armored ships, breech-loading rifles and artillery, ushered in war of a new scale of intensity. Contrast that slow change with what the SALT talks confront today: Within a period comparable to the revolutionary and Napoleonic wars, there have appeared super-sonic jet planes and atomic-powered submarines; intercontinental missiles, armed with hydrogen warheads—and the pace of devastating change is accelerating, not slowing down. Calculations of time of mobilization, of buffer zones, and "strategic" frontiers—even ocean vastnesses—have been rendered academic (Israel should take note) for all except a kind of police action.

Yet within this stark, new framework of peril, the old institutions, the old emotions of xenophobia and nationalism, the old territorial imperatives, persist. And with them, no less than with the ability of technology to set up new military equations overnight, the men of SALT must wrestle. They must envy Metetrich and Talleyrand, who had to deal, however ineptly, with ideas that were armed with flintlock muskets, not those which may speak with the multiple-warhead hydrogen bombs that could end all ideas in world suicide.



'Name Your Poison.'

The Coming U.S.-Israeli Crisis

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The United States government is trying to avoid an open break with Israel over peace terms in the Middle East, but a break is surely coming unless the Israeli government modifies its territorial demands and its diplomatic tactics.

The Nixon administration is not telling the Israeli government what it should do, but it is making unmistakably clear in private, if not yet in public, that Israel will have to choose between its territorial demands and the support of the United States.

Now that Egypt has agreed to "enter into a peace agreement with Israel" under conditions which Washington regards as a reasonable basis for negotiations, the United States is prepared to put its troops into a UN peace-keeping force as a guarantee of roughly the same frontiers that existed before the 1967 war, but it is not going to support Israel's demands for substantial changes in those frontiers.

The feeling in official quarters here is that the Israeli government, at a minimum, should come forward with specific counter-proposals to the United Nations intermediary, Dr. Gunnar V. Jarring, rather than putting out broad and imprecise demands in statements to the press.

This, at least, officials here feel, would keep the controversy in the diplomatic channel and assure the continuation of the present cease-fire. For example, is the Israeli government saying it must have sovereignty over the area around Sharm el-Sheikh, or would it be satisfied with an "Israeli presence" there, along with an international peace-keeping force?

and to "enter into a peace agreement with Israel."

Now, at least in private, United States officials are saying that, being surprised and divided, the Israeli government has over-reacted and is now putting forward "extreme demands" which are not only unobtainable, but which may lose the best chance that has existed for a guaranteed general settlement of the Middle East problem.

It is true that the U.S. proposals would not only put American but Soviet troops into the area and that the peace-keeping force could not be withdrawn without the unanimous agreement of the four major powers (U.S., U.S.S.R., Britain, and France), but the official reply to that is that Soviet troops are already in the Middle East by the thousands, and that Israel's long-range security depends on a political settlement supported primarily by the United States and backed by American economic and military arms.

Self-Delusion About Greece

The report of two investigators for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on conditions in Greece under the army regime makes gloomy but familiar reading. It will surprise only those who have taken seriously the famous statements of Defense and State Department officials about the early restoration of a constitutional order and parliamentary democracy in Greece.

What is a source of continuing amazement, however, is the attitude of the American Embassy in Athens, which, in the words of the report, "not only rationalizes the lack of progress but often appears to be more concerned with the regime's image than with the substance of its actions"—often more concerned with that image than the soldiers themselves.

It was not the enemies of the regime but its head man, Colonel Papadopoulos, who made nonsense of the optimistic American predictions about Greece by warning at the end of last year that there would be no change in 1971 "as far as the question of

Meir Interview

In an interview with the Times of London, Mrs. Golda Meir is reported to have said that Israel must have Sharm el-Sheikh, which dominates the Straits of Tiran, and have access to it; Sinai must be demilitarized; Israel would not evacuate the Golan Heights; never again would Arab forces stand within a few miles of the sea; and Jerusalem must remain united and part of Israel.

Israel's emphasis on geographical security was stated quite clearly the other day in an official statement by the Israeli Embassy here:

"Under no circumstances" the statement said, "will Israel surrender its right to a free negotiation with Egypt... It will resist all pressures from whatever the source, be they military or political, that aim at resurrecting Israel's past territorial vulnerability by precluding the negotiation of future secure boundaries."

"Israel permitted this to happen once before by acquiescing in the imposed solution of 1947. It will not squander its territorial security again. Israel is ready, in peace, to withdraw from the cease-fire lines. But this time the withdrawal will be to boundaries that are secure, and shall be rendered so by geography..."

Officials at the highest levels here make several points about this. First, Israel cannot get the support of the United States, let alone Egypt and the other Arab states, for such territorial demands. Second, geography is not going to enable Israel "to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries" for this can be achieved only through a genuine political settlement, acceptable to all parties and guaranteed by an international force including both American and Soviet troops, and third, Israeli propaganda suggesting that anybody is proposing to "resurrect" Israel's past territorial vulnerability is "unfair, inaccurate, and to use Secretary Rogers's cautious word, 'unhelpful.'"

Cairo's Surprise

Rightly or wrongly, the Nixon administration feels that the Israeli government was surprised by the concessions made by Egypt in Cairo's reply to Jarring's questions; that it did not expect the Egyptian government to commit itself to terminate all claims or states of belligerence, to respect Israel's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence, and acknowledge its right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries;

After India's Elections

Mrs. Gandhi, prime minister of India, called elections a year early in order to gain a parliamentary majority, and she has won one of unexpected and immense proportions. Her triumph is more than personal. By routing her factional and regional challengers, she has shown a way to reversing the widely feared political fragmentation of her heterogeneous nation. By assembling such an overwhelming majority, she has acquired both the personal and the parliamentary authority to legislate programs of her choice. By running and winning essentially on a one-plank platform—war on poverty—she has an unmistakable mandate to quicken social and economic change. Indians and the rest of us will now be able to learn what difference an electoral

Success of this sort can make to the governance of the world's largest democracy.

Along with Pakistan, India faces, Mr. Nixon has aptly noted, "perhaps the world's most cruel imbalance between human needs and available resources"—an imbalance beyond the righting of the most extensive and effective application of modern technology alone. India's resources do not automatically increase by the measure of its prime minister's triumph at the polls; nor does Mrs. Gandhi's wisdom, or the wisdom otherwise available to her. At the same time, India has acquired by this election a government with a breadth of base and a unity of purpose unmatched since independence. It is a moment when its friends can rightly feel that India is poised to move ahead.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Mrs. Gandhi's Victory
The brilliant electoral victory of Indira Gandhi is an event without precedent in the recent past of multi-party democracies. The election results show that she achieved something that is almost incredible. The majority Mrs. Gandhi won is so convincing that it permits her party the sovereign rule as was the case when Jawaharlal Nehru was at the helm. It is also a personal triumph for Mrs. Gandhi. With this victory she inflicted a final defeat on conservative veterans of the Congress party.
—From Politika (Belgrade).

The Fate of a City
It is no longer possible to know whether Sepona was captured, recaptured, evacuated, or victoriously defended. One certainty emerges from the contradictory communiqués: Sepona no longer exists on the ground, although it is still mentioned on ordnance survey maps. Travelers will one day be shown its blackened site and be told: "Here formerly stood the city of Sepona. Two armies supported by big powers fiercely fought here over the best way of living in society, and all the inhabitants died before knowing the outcome of the battle."
—From Le Figaro (Paris).

Germany's Disarmament

GERMANY—It has lately been said that German disarmament will never be complete as long as the primary in chemical manufactures is in her hands. Her chemical factories can at short notice be converted from agencies of peaceful production into agencies of war; from eyes and acids to poison-gas and high explosives. They are now capable of producing enough poison-gas to kill half the world. In the chemical industry of Germany there has been a prodigious revival.

Other Countries

There seems to be a U.S. feeling that progress is slowly inching along the road to a Egyptian-Israeli settlement. The ultimate status of Sharm el-Sheikh, the Gaza Strip and demilitarized zones still remain to be negotiated but once there is diplomatic movement it is believed arrangements can be found, including guaranteed passage of Israeli ships through the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba.

Likewise, it is thought there should not be an insuperable difficulty in arranging an Israeli-Jordanian agreement. King Hussein has effectively established central over the can insure against another round of fighting once the process of defusing the conflict has begun.

The U.S. acknowledges Israeli sensitivity on this aspect and concedes Western failure to force passage through the Aqaba Gulf when Israel was blockaded by Nasser in 1967. Nevertheless, the American hope is that by placing responsibility for peacekeeping under the UN Security Council, Israel can feel reassured. Washington would pledge its veto against any injustice.

Letters

Grate With Potatoes?
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Well, who ever heard of using... etc. etc.?
An ad hoc survey of handy cookbooks failed to substantiate use of the spice in mashed potatoes. A tin box of "ground nutmeg" produced in the United States, found in the lower reaches of a kitchen cabinet recommended use of nutmeg in meat, milk, egg-nog, oatmeal, toast, broiled, and baked bananas, fruit pie, spinach, cream chicken, beef, creamed cheese spreads and fish and sea foods among other dishes. But no mashed potatoes.
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VINCE ROBERTS,
Marylebone, France.

Fight for Peace
As an Indian the claim of successive American presidents that they are "fighting for peace" in Vietnam rings a bit hollow if not decidedly schizophrenic. You work for peace, you fight for war. Perhaps it is just that we Indians are a bit simple.
GANGA S. N. NANPORIA,
Bombay.

Literary Criticism
Your article of March 6—"Early Brecht Play Disappoints"—encourages me to submit the appended verse which was refined or rather ignored by a New York award-guards weekly a few years ago.
Brecht's Brecht is a pain in the neck.
And a couple others:
James Joyce: Kiss him on your Gertrude Stein: Turn not mine Marcel Proust: Trap de mice de justice.
Oh dear—this could go on indefinitely!
THOMAS DEWINE,
Lisbon.

President Nixon's Peace Offensive

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—President Nixon is on a peace offensive. In a staccato succession of interviews, telephone calls and press conference he is proclaiming his deep interest in binding up the world's wounds.

But are these hopeful noises designed to promote agreement in the various on-going negotiations around the world? Or are they aimed more at quieting the public skepticism reflected in the recent Gallup poll showing that 70 percent of the country doubts what the administration is saying about the war?

The evidence of the statements themselves is not encouraging. Mr. Nixon repeatedly takes the occasion of setting forth hopes for peace to take a shot at those who disagree with him.

In an interview the other day, he told G. Sulzberger that "I seriously doubt if we will have another war." At the same time he labeled the "establishment" which did not back his Vietnam policies "neo-isolationist" and he issued this warning to those who opposed him on the war politically: "Those who are counting on Vietnam as a political issue in this country next year are going to have the rug jerked from under them."

Slaps at Press

In a phone call to Helen Thomas of the United Press, Mr. Nixon said he was "cautiously optimistic" about preventing the resumption of hostilities in the Near East. But at the same time he took a slap at press skepticism about the American peace initiative. He said: "The tendency is to report the exciting things. You don't win a Pulitzer Prize writing about peace."

Then there was the televised press conference of March 4. The President explained in great detail that the "goal" of his policy was to get all Americans out of Vietnam. Then he took out after the TV treatment of the Laos insurrection—"the dumbest of suggestions... that this isn't going to work" and that the American peace initiative for the past three weeks on television.

The administration performance in the actual negotiations is not very much more encouraging.

Near East

In the Near East, Mr. Nixon is trying to bring off an agreement whereby "this country forces the Arab states to make peace with the Israelis and invite the Russians out of the area. Only it takes so much huffing and puffing to push the Israelis back that the Arab states naturally become suspicious and demand more American pressure on Israel. At which point the Russians back up the Arabs, thus burrowing deeper than ever."

In the arms control field, Mr. Nixon is slowly deploying an Atomic Ballistics Missile as a bargaining chip to bring the Russians to terms. The Russians have agreed to limit their ABM development if this country does—a tremendous step forward. But the President is also trying to get them to limit the number and size of their offensive missiles. And it seems very doubtful they will agree—at least in the next year or two.

Maybe by sticking to his guns, the President can make his terms prevail in all these negotiations. If so, it will be a diplomatic tour de force unmatched since the days of Bismarck.

But slightly less wonderful terms could also promote the cause of peace. The obstacle to these terms is the rigidity of the administration. And in these circumstances, it is hard to resist the impression that the present peace offensive is more designed to wind down trouble at home than trouble abroad.

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VINCE ROBERTS,
Marylebone, France.

Middle East Mirage?

to prevent Egyptian troops from moving into a sudden vacuum and capitalizing on the strategic advantage. The U.S., however, seems to feel this move in gradual re-establishment of de facto if not de jure peace could be bolstered by international guarantees, inspection, and creation of fully-demilitarized zones.

In terms of renewed hostilities, Israel would yield a great deal should Egyptian troops or missiles move across the canal. Nevertheless, it is felt, the Israeli powers can insure against another round of fighting once the process of defusing the conflict has begun.

The U.S. acknowledges Israeli sensitivity on this aspect and concedes Western failure to force passage through the Aqaba Gulf when Israel was blockaded by Nasser in 1967. Nevertheless, the American hope is that by placing responsibility for peacekeeping under the UN Security Council, Israel can feel reassured. Washington would pledge its veto against any injustice.

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Eurobonds

\$40 Million Sliced From Calendar, Echoes of '70 With a Difference

By Condon Bakstansky
PARIS, March 14.—The new issue door slammed on the Euro-bond market last week with the kind of thud that had not been heard since the grimmer days of 1970.

Eurobonds on Offer

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (\$ millions), Life (years), Yield (%)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Table with columns: Indicator, March 7, Feb. 28, March 7 (1970)

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

Table with columns: Indicator, February, Prior Month, 1970

Commodity index, based on 1957=100, and the consumer price index, based on 1967=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Uncertainty Continues as Dominant Theme In U.S. Economy; N.Y. Stocks Drift Aimlessly

By Albert L. Kraus

NEW YORK, March 14 (NYT).—The corporate bond market managed last week to halt a four-week retreat. Then, a half-point cut in the prime rate by the Chase Manhattan Bank helped it recover almost half its losses of the previous month.

800 mark on the Dow-Jones industrial average. The market, as it had the week before, got above the level on an intra-day basis but never managed to do so at the close. Trading remained moderate.

spotty performance in the leading economic indicators. Retail sales continued to gain in February, rising one-half of one percent, but this was far less than the 1.5 percent rise in January.

Business inventories in January, for reasons not entirely understood, suffered a drastic drop in almost ten years. Stocks dropped \$900 million to a seasonally adjusted \$170.84 billion from December. Sales, however, were up \$2.09 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$109.17 billion.

Amex and Over-Counter

NEW YORK, March 14 (NYT).—Prices on the American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter Market opened last week with strength but gave ground in the closing days to finish with only a slight gain for the period.

Volume on the Amex increased to 31,767,535 shares from 27,866,815 shares the preceding week. Prices moved forward on Monday and Tuesday, marking eight straight days of advance. The streak was broken on Wednesday, with another decline following on Thursday. Friday was a standoff between buyers and sellers with the bulls coming out just slightly better on the day.

The exchange index rose 0.11 on the week to 26.88. Profiting on the earlier advances was a major influence on the market.

The most active stock on the Amex was Instruments Systems, which fell 7 1/4 to 10 3/4 on sales of 768,800 shares.

Loews Corp. warrants, the second most active issue, dipped a point to 19 3/4 on volume of 648,900 shares. The company's stock on the New York Stock Exchange had scored a solid advance and both the warrants and the common stock were subject to profit-taking.

In third place, Asamera Oil eased half a point to 18. The company's stock has been active because of its interests in the offshore Indonesia area.

Trading was halted in the shares of Home Oil following an announcement by the Canadian government that it would buy the controlling interest in the company, Canada's largest domestically owned petroleum concern. The company has been holding merger talks with the Ashland Oil Co. of Kentucky. Home closed the week at 26.

The Over-the-Counter market was moderately active and slightly ahead for the week. The National Quotation Bureau's index of 30 industrial stocks rose 5.51 on the week to 430.76.

Stanley Home Products advanced 5 on announcement of a 5-for-4 stock split.

Advertising agency stocks were strong. Ogilvy & Mather rose 2 on higher earnings; Doyle Dane gained a point, and Grey climbed 2. Medienters advanced 6 points. Kelly GRI Services gained 3.

Insurance issues were quiet for the most part, and slightly lower. But General Reassurance rose 12 points after the announcement of a 5-for-2 stock split. Kemper Co. dipped a point.

Over-Counter Market

Large table listing various stocks and their prices, organized into columns with headers like 'High Low Last Chg'.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

Domestic Bonds

Table of Domestic Bonds with columns for Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net chg%

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Table of Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange with columns for Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net chg%

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U.S. SHOPPING CENTER Prime location and AAA tenants, long-term leases. Guaranteed return 13.5% increasing. No Management responsibilities. Minimum participation: U.S. \$100,000. Box D 2,408, Herald Tribune, Paris.

We are pleased to announce Herbert E. Goodfriend has joined our company as Vice President and Associate Director of Research. He will also direct our Financial Services Group. F.S. Smithers ESTABLISHED 1857 F. S. Smithers & Co., Inc. 1 Battery Park Plaza, N.Y., N.Y. 10004 Chicago/Dallas/San Francisco/London

4,500,000 Shares General Telephone & Electronics Corporation Common Stock (Par Value \$3.33 1/2 Per Share) Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Stone & Webster Securities Corporation Mitchum, Jones & Templeton

We are pleased to announce the formation of an International Securities Arbitrage Department Mario Murialdo, Manager, New York Ian H. Sugden, London Goldman, Sachs & Co. 55 Broad Street | New York, N.Y. 10004 Boston | Chicago | Dallas | Los Angeles Philadelphia | St. Louis | San Francisco Detroit | Memphis Goldman Sachs International Corp. New York | London March 15, 1971

Table of Foreign Bonds with columns for Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net chg%

Table of N.Y. Stock Exchange with columns for Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net chg%

Table of Market Averages with columns for Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net chg%

11% INTEREST PLUS LIFE INSURANCE

International Bonds

Table of international bonds including units of accounts, Eur. Inv. Bonds, and Demerit Bonds.

N.Y. Stocks Drift Aimlessly; Bond Market Halts Retreat

(Continued from Page 9) does nothing to help. If anyone should be able to forecast interest rates, it should be the banks. What they say, by jumping into the bond market now, is that they don't expect rates to go down substantially.

Bank Stock Quotations

Table of bank stock quotations including ABC, ABCA, and ABCB.

SEC and NYSE At Loggerheads On Reform Timing

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has told the New York Stock Exchange that it must terminate price-fixing of commissions on large stock transactions no later than April 5, even though it is not technically possible to amend the exchange's constitution by that date.

Insurance Stocks

Table of insurance stocks including Alico, Alico Ins, and Alico Life.

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9) debt on offer. Last week's outtakes were considered a healthy development, but no one wants to see much more along those lines lest the impression be given that the market's ill are deepening.

ALLMANNA SVENSKA ELEKTRISKA AKTIEBOLAGET (Incorporated in Sweden with limited liability) U.S.\$30,000,000 8 1/2 per cent. Bonds 1986

Treasury Bills table with columns for date, bid, and asked yield.

11% INTEREST PLUS FREE LIFE INSURANCE advertisement for Rothchild Holding.

Trinidad-Tesoro Petroleum Company Limited advertisement for secured loans and credits.

On a 6-month subscription you save \$6.00 to \$21.00 at the 25% discount. Advertisement for Herald Tribune.

PEANUTS comic strip panels 1-4. Characters: Charlie Brown, Snoopy, Woodstock. Dialogue: 'LET'S SAY IT'S THE LAST HALF OF THE NINTH INNING...', 'THERE ARE TWO OUTS, AND YOU'RE UP TO BAT, CHUCK... NOW, EVEN THOUGH YOU'RE MY FRIEND, I'M STILL GOING TO HAVE TO TRY TO STRIKE YOU OUT, RIGHT?', 'OF COURSE... THERE'S NO OTHER WAY TO PLAY THE GAME...', 'YOU KIND OF LIKE ME, DON'T YOU, CHUCK?'

B.C. comic strip panels 1-4. Dialogue: 'HOW DO WE GO ABOUT PERPETUATING THE SPECIES?', 'YOU MUST GO FORTH AND MULTIPLY!', 'FOURTH...', 'I DON'T EVEN KNOW WHAT I'M DOING, AND I'M BATING CLEAN-UP!'

L.I.L. ABNER comic strip panels 1-4. Dialogue: 'WHAT IS "IT" THAT KEEPS "BOILING POINT ACADEMY" (FOR EXCITABLE GIRLS) IN TOUCH WITH THE WORLD OUTSIDE? "IT" IS, OF COURSE', 'I'M SICK OF THE "PLOWBOYS OF THE MONTH" THAT MONA MANMAD THE EDITOR PICKS!!', 'BUT HEY-WOW!! WE GET TO PICK NEXT MONTH'S!! ALL READERS FROM 15 TO 20, FILL OUT THIS QUESTIONNAIRE-'

BEE TLE BAILEY comic strip panels 1-4. Dialogue: 'ANOTHER DANDELION! I WONDER IF I CAN GET IT WITHOUT GOING ALL THE WAY AROUND?', 'THIS WAS A MISTAKE. NOW I CAN'T GET BACK UP', 'I DON'T KNOW, MAYBE KILLERS TELLING HIM ABOUT LAST SATURDAY NIGHT'

MISS PEACH comic strip panels 1-4. Dialogue: 'POOR LITTLE ROBERT! THE DAILY CAR POOL SEEMS TO DISORIENT HIM!', 'THE CAR POOL?? NONSENSE!!', '-LOOK, ROBERT, THE WORLD IS IN FLAMES, WE'RE HAVING A RECESSION, VIOLENCE RUNS RAMPANT, THE NATION IS SPLIT DOWN THE MIDDLE; -THOSE THINGS ARE DISORIENTING!', 'RIGHT! THOSE THINGS PLUS GOING TO SCHOOL IN A DIFFERENT CAR EVERY DAY!'

BUZZ SAWYER comic strip panels 1-4. Dialogue: 'AND I DIDN'T LEAVE THE HOTEL ALL EVENING. WE WERE PLAYING POKER. ASK ANYBODY.', 'THANKS FOR YOUR COOPERATION, MR. DREWS.', 'WELL, SHERIFF... NO MURDER WEAPON... PERFECT ALIBI.', 'DID YOU NOTICE HIS WINDOW WAS OPEN, SHERIFF?', 'MEANING WHAT?', 'IT'S FREEZING OUTSIDE, HIS ROOM WAS WARM, MEANING HIS WINDOW HAD JUST BEEN OPENED. AFTER YOU KNOCKED, I SUSPECT HE OPENED IT AND THREW OUT THE MURDER WEAPON.'

WIZARD of ID comic strip panels 1-4. Dialogue: 'WHO IS THAT WATCH I SAW WITH LAST NIGHT?', 'EZ MARELDA.', 'HE SURE KNOWS HOW TO BLOW A STRAIGHT LINE.'

REX MORGAN M.D. comic strip panels 1-4. Dialogue: 'AFTER HIS INTERVIEW WITH DR. BRUCE ADAM, KEVIN BROWN GOES HOME TO FIND HIS WIFE UNWILLING TO TALK WITH HIM!', 'WITH THE KIDS AT YOUR MOTHER'S, LET'S GO OUT FOR DINNER, BETH?', 'I-I HAVE A HEAD-ACHE, I'M GOING TO BED!', 'I SAW DR. ADAM! HE PHONED ME AT WORK! PERHAPS YOU SHOULD HAVE LEFT TIMMY AT THE HOSPITAL OVERNIGHT!'

POCO comic strip panels 1-4. Dialogue: 'I DON'T EXACTLY COME HERE TO WITNESS YOUR MAGIC TRICKS, SAM.', 'BUT YOU'VE GOT TO SEE THIS ONE.', 'THIS IS CALLED THE DISAPPEARING ELEPHANT TRICK... WATCH CLOSELY... KARL LARBER IPSO PESTO FACTO GALUMNY', 'WHOLD! GONE!', 'GONE? WHAT ELEPHANT?', 'DON'T SEE HIM, DO YOU? THAT ONE IS MY BEST. I COULD TEACH YOU THAT ONE.'

RIP KIRBY comic strip panels 1-4. Dialogue: 'YOU MEAN YOU DIDN'T GIVE THAT NECKLACE TO FEMINA, DESMOND?', 'I WOULDN'T GIVE THAT WOMAN A TINSEL TIARA, BINKIE. SHE IS IMPOSSIBLE!', 'I MUST HAVE BEEN COMPLETELY OFF MY ROCKER TO THINK HER ANGELIC. HURRY, LET'S GET RID OF THIS SLIGHTLY BORROWED CAR...', 'MARVELOUS! THEY'RE TRYING TO MAKE AMENUS. BUT WHAT CAN DESMOND DO WITH THAT NECKLACE NOW?'

BLONDIE comic strip panels 1-4. Dialogue: 'SOMEBODY CALLED YOU TODAY, DEAR, BUT I CAN'T REMEMBER WHO', 'WELL, WHAT WAS IT ABOUT?', 'I DON'T REMEMBER THAT EITHER', 'ARE YOU SURE SOMEBODY CALLED ME?', 'POSITIVE WE TALKED FOR TWENTY MINUTES'

BRIDGE By Alan Truscott. Text: 'The best contract for North-South is three no-trump played from the South position. But this is not easy to reach...'. Includes bidding tables for North, South, East, West and a solution to Friday's puzzle.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle. Grid with letters: BIBB, ASPIC, BONG, AMOT, PIANA, EIMER, BILLBOARDS, SERI, RESIDUA, PROBATION, WHISKEY, MOTO, FLEISCH, CARV, MORIA, TSANIA, IBA, COPARTS, GOV, NORGE, ACTA, DOWN, QUEEN, MOTHWAY, BUBBLO, AVESITA, BOISBRIERS, WEHAIN, ALICE, LOOKA, ROUND, HUGO, BATTER, ORNE, YAOIS, SNLPE, DAYS.

DENNIS THE MENACE comic strip panels 1-4. Dialogue: 'I HAVEN'T SEEN DENNIS ALL WEEKEND, YOU DON'T SUPPOSE...?', 'NO SUCH LUCK.'

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game. Text: 'Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.' Includes words LICCO, OSOME, REDUME, BARNEY and a cartoon about a weight lifter crashing a party.

BOOKS BOUND TO VIOLENCE By Yambo Ouologuem. Translated from the French by Ralph Manheim, A Helen and Kurt Wolff Book, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 182 pp. \$4.95. Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt.

YAMBO OUOLOGUEM, pronounced oo-oh-gweem, is a 31-year-old writer/publisher from Mali, West Africa... 'Bound to Violence' is a winner of French prizes and huge critical acclaim for having produced... 'What does it all mean? Yambo Ouologuem has a rather less than simplistic view of African history...'

CROSSWORD By Will Weng. Includes ACROSS and DOWN clues and a crossword grid.

Crossword grid with numbers 1-62. Includes a small cartoon at the bottom right.

Jpyi col'sd

W. Kentucky Wins in NCAA

Hidden-Man Trick Ousts Jacksonville

By Kenneth Deninger

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 14 (UPI)—Western Kentucky pulled off a hidden-player maneuver with a 7-foot-8-inch player in the final seconds to produce a victory over Jacksonville...

UCLA Beats USC, Seeks New Crown

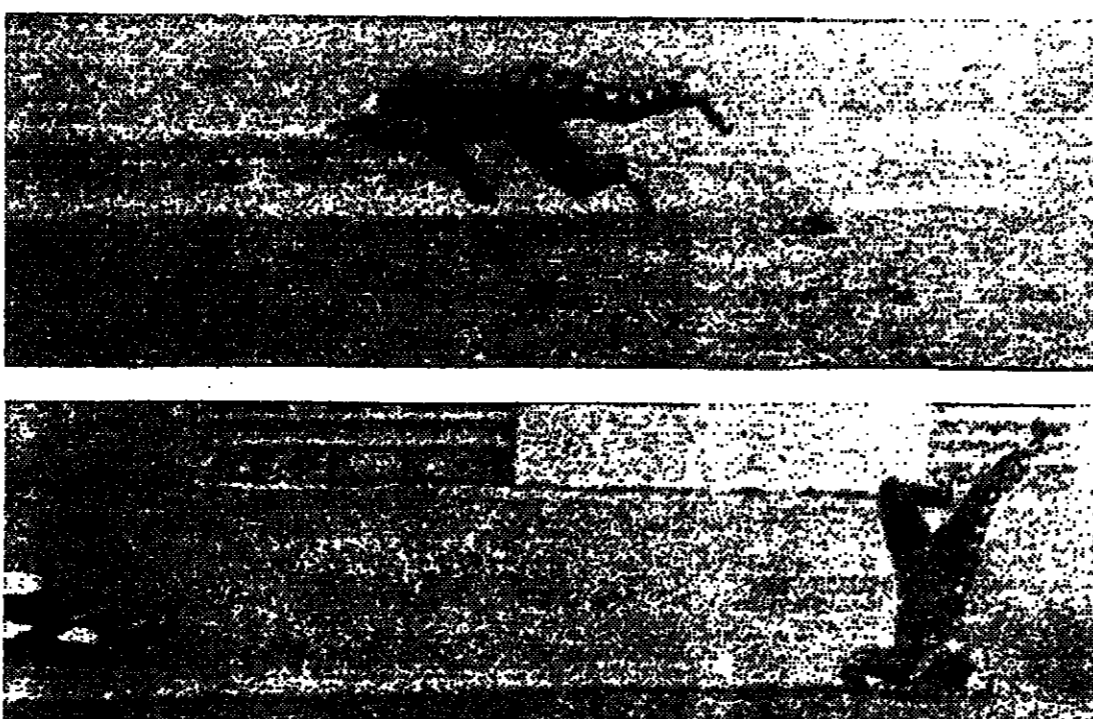
LOS ANGELES, March 14 (UPI)—UCLA rolled up a 18-point half-time lead and whipped Southern California, 78-62, yesterday to win the Pacific Eight championship...

South Carolina Takes the ACC On N.C. Mistake

GREENSBORO, N.C., March 14 (UPI)—South Carolina's within-the-minute loss of leading its second straight Atlantic Coast Conference tournament final...

College Basketball

Washington 74, Washington St. 62. Oregon 74, Oregon St. 74. North Carolina 51-50, South Carolina. Fordham 185, Furman 74. New York 64, New York 64. Long Beach St. 69, Long Beach St. 69. Morgan State 64, Morgan State 64. Wake Forest 64, Wake Forest 64. Wake Forest 64, Wake Forest 64.



TAKING A HEADER—Motorcyclist James Thapp goes flying in top photo after being flipped from his Yamaha motorcycle during 76-mile road race in Daytona Beach, Fla. In bottom photo, he lands on head. Thapp was hospitalized with numerous fractures.

Rosewall, Mrs. Court Aussie Victors

SYDNEY, March 14 (UPI)—Ken Rosewall won his third Australian singles title today when he defeated Arthur Ashe in the final of the \$56,000 Australian Open at White City.

2 Triumphs by Liquori Runs Villanova to National Title

DETROIT, March 14 (UPI)—Marty Liquori won his second race in less than 24 hours, and Villanova won its second national collegiate indoor track and field championship yesterday.

E. Germany's Nordwig 1st In 5-Hour European Vault

SOFIA, March 14 (UPI)—The second European indoor track and field championships ended here today with three new world records being set and a thrilling five-hour battle in the pole vault, the top event of the two-day meet.

The Scoreboard

Table with multiple columns listing various sports events, names of athletes, and their respective scores or results. Includes categories like 'MEN'S EVENTS', 'WOMEN'S EVENTS', 'WOMEN'S SPECIAL SLALOM', and 'ROCKY INTERLAND STANDINGS'.

As DuVillard Misses Gate Thoeni 1st Italian To Gain Ski Cup

AARE, Sweden, March 14—Gustavo Thoeni yesterday became the first Italian to win the men's Alpine World Cup competition, ending two years of domination by Austrian ski veteran Karl Schranz.

Palmer, Boros Tied in Florida After 3 Rounds

ORLANDO, Fla., March 14 (UPI)—Julius Boros, the 51-year-old National Professional Senior champion, and Arnold Palmer finished all even yesterday at 202 and shared the lead in the \$150,000 Florida Citrus Invitational tournament after 54 holes.

Wales Defeats Ireland, Clinches Rugby Union Tie

CARDIFF, Wales, March 14 (UPI)—Wales clinched a tie for the Five-Nations Rugby Union championship yesterday by overwhelming Ireland, 23-9, at Cardiff Arms Park.

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IOC Asks Change in Eligibility Revision in Rule May Aid Skiers

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, March 14 (UPI)—The future of Alpine skiing as an Olympic sport was not discussed directly, but may have been decided in its favor anyway tonight at an executive board meeting of the International Olympic Committee.

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